The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXII. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1899. NO. 41

WASHIGNTON LETTER.

DEWEY BEING PUSHED FOR PRESIDENTIAL HONORS.

The Admiral is Worrying McKinley to no Little Extent.—Ohio has good Democratic Chances.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Dewey fright of the McKinleyites is fast reaching an acute stage. It is no longer a secret that Senator Proctor is grooming Dewey for the Presidential nomination, next year, and a statement made to Vermont friends that "no man has ever yet refused to accept the Presidency," is significant of his belief that he can count upon Dewey's acceptance, if he can show him that he can be nominated. Said a prominent Republican official: "Proctor's attitude must be highly enjoyable to Tom Reed, whom he betrayed in 1896. As a reward for betraying Reed at a time when McKinley's nomination was in doubt, Proctor has been given the disposition of more patronage under this administration, than any one man, excepting Hanna, of course, has had; and now he is showing his gratitude." Proctor's political shrewdness is unquestioned, and if the Democrats can only carry Ohio, he will get all the assistance he wishes in booming Dewey for the Republican nomination next year. Nothing short of overwhelming Republican success in Ohio, can give Mr. McKinley a reasonable degree of certainty that he will be renominated, and that seems doubtful indeed, at this time. A Vermonter, who claims to know Senator Proctor's plans says he has no intention of bringing Dewey out as a candidate unless he is certain that he can be nominated, that he is only preparing things so that he can use them to supplant Mr. McKinley, if he thinks it advisable to do so.

Col. Isaac Hill, who has been an official of the House for many years, says of the Ohio campaign, in which he has been participating: "The Democrats have the best chance they have had in years to carry this fall's election in the buckeye state. They will poll the full strength of the party and capture many votes besides, while the disaffection among the Republicans will keep several thousand of them from the polls. The McLean forces are thoroughly united, and are making the greatest canvass ever conducted by the Democrats in Ohio. I am going back in a few days to again take a hand in the campaign."

Admiral Schley's response to a committee from the Woman's National Industrial League, which called on him to present a copy of a resolution adopted by the League, asking contributions from Industrial workers to purchase a home for him, was worthy of the man and his record. He said: "While I feel deeply touched by the desire of your committee, which the resolution brings to my attention, and sincerely appreciate the purpose and wishes you so kindly suggest to me, I feel that I ought to ask you to defer this matter until the wants and needs of a cold winter now coming on, have passed, and its demands in the households of some of the great army of industrial workers have first been met before any provision is made for me. With expressions of deep gratitude to you, the matter is left to your consideration."

Representative-elect Roberts of Utah, now in the east says the fight against him is largely political and that he intends to stand up for his rights all the way through. He says he was elected as a Democrat, not as a Mormon; that prominent Mormons were on the stump against him, and that he carried a number of non-Mormon districts. He denies that he came east to avoid a warrant issued for him in Utah; also that he has ever violated the anti-polygamy law. He expresses confidence that he will serve his full term in the House. The fight against Mr. Roberts promises to be one of the bitterest ever made against any man's retention of his seat in either branch of Congress.

There is no limit to the claims that Republicans are willing to make for the administration, but there is a limit to the imposition that can be practiced upon intelligent men. It is simply ridiculous for the administration to claim credit, as it is now doing, for the acceptance by Canada of the temporary boundary line between Alaska and Canada, which was some time ago agreed upon by representatives of the U. S. and England, when it is well known that the Canadian government was compelled to accept by the English Government. It is equally well known why. England has a troublesome war on hand with the Transvaal republic, in which it wishes the moral support of the U. S. government, and as a sort of bribe, it ordered Canada to accept the temporary boundary line, which the Canadian Premier had declared he would fight rather than accept. Certainly there is nothing in that to entitle the administration to any credit. While the acceptance of the temporary boundary line is advantageous to Americans, it is after all merely a postponement of the dispute to some future time, when England has no war on its hands.

The administration has announced a strict neutrality in the war in South Africa, and it would better live up to that announcement, as there is a powerful sentiment in this country, especially among those of Irish and German descent against the attitude of England in that war, and those who entertain that sentiment, will quickly resent any departure from neutrality by this government.

A Last Resort.

Jacob Herman, the College township huckster who graces the Republican ticket for the office of sheriff, is becoming desperate in his efforts to down our whole-souled and big hearted Democratic candidate Cyrus Brungard. Jacob has tried all the wiles and trickery at his command to further his weak cause, but the tide and sentiment is strongly against him, and he will go under never to be heard from again. Brungart's strong personality and known integrity he cannot assail, and in his last desperate throes he clutches at the religious argument in his endeavors to excite a church prejudice against his honorable contestant. But in this instance his efforts only acted as a boomerang and the people smiled, for Jacob in his religious inclinations has a man he may worthily pattern after.

However, we are not of the opinion that Herman is fully familiar with any point in a religious controversy, as he was far from being religiously inclined the day after the recent Republican primaries in this county. In the fight against the Quay gang Herman was unalterably opposed to Gov. Hastings. He was outspoken, and being of the impression that he was way out of the race and could not be nominated by the Republican convention for Sheriff paid his last respects as he supposed by sending a message with a neighbor to Bellefonte, that "Hastings could go to——with the—— —— Sheriff's office."

Will not the readers be of the mind that Herman's religious inclinations are somewhat at fault instead of Cyrus Brungart's?

Centre County Hunting Notes.

D. T. Raymon and John Delong, of Poemills, came up Monday to make war on the sqirrels between Penn Cave and Centre Hall.

The hunting season opened Monday. Sober and his son came up from Lewburg to open up on the pheasants between Coburn and Zerby.

Hunting for this, the opening week, was attended with quite good luck for —the game: squirrels remained closely holed, and quail kept quiet and distant.

The fellow with his old shot-gun usually gets back from the woods with a better bag than the fellow with a $300 hunting outfit, and generally sells out to the latter at a good price.

Sportsmen are flocking to our county, in the Nittany mountain section, where, it is said, a quail paradise exits, a result of the Hecla Park efforts, the club having stocked their preserve with thousands of Kansas quail for several years, from which the birds have spread into adjoining territory.

Here are the names of a "gunning party," which opened the shooting season in our county, Monday, at Hecla Park: Senator David Martin, W. J. Latta, W. A. Martin and magistrate Thomas W. South, of Philadelphia; Senator C. L. Magee and W. L. McKee, of Pittsburg; Ex-Governor Hastings and Colonel Wilbur F. Reeder, with a number of others less prominent, but equally ardent in political affairs of the State.

These nimrods may have killed many Quay-l and few quail, yet at the banquet there were no Quay-l on or about the table but a fragrance of quail.

President Kruger says that the Boers will die to a man for the independence of the Transvaal, and that if the republic is to be crushed by England it will be at a cost that will stagger humanity. The Boers are as good fighters as there are in the world and one of the most terrible struggles in history may be expected in South Africa. While the United States deeply appreciates the kindness and value of the British government's attitude in the Spanish war, the trend of American sympathy undoubtedly is with the Dutch republic.

Almost Killed.

On Tuesday of last week, Fowler Miller, son of John Miller, of Romola, this county, who was working in the woods above Lock Haven, fell and had several logs pass over him, almost crushing him to death.

DARE NOT OPEN THE BOOKS.

A Refusal to Allow an Inspection of their Records.

M. F. Riddle, the present nominee for Republican commissioner, up to Oct. 2, 1899, had overdrawn his account $204.50. This glaring mismanagement of the people's trusts was exposed by an inspection of the minutes of the board and the amounts drawn by Mr. Riddle. This exposure of the present board's doings created consternation in the Republican camp, and at once a grand stroke was deemed necessary to counteract the dire influence this surprising knowledge would create.

The Republicans made vain and futile denials of any such mismanagement in their office, and as a last resort when the editor of the *Gazette* called to ascertain whether the facts were as stated, the Commissioners refused to show the books.

Was there the least chance for a refutal no one would have been more delighted to have handed over all ledgers and minute books than the present Republican board. They dare not show their accounts and have assumed a defiant attitude under the cloak of the law to hide their wrongs. Had everything been straight and on the square, would they have hesitated for a second to allow an inspection of the records?

They dare not show up and they will not. The public is to be kept in the dark according to their ideas of county management, but fortunately the wrongs came to light before it was too late for the taxpayers.

The taxpayers want men in office who are fearless in their efforts to do right. The commissioners are but public servants dispensing the county funds and at no time should they refuse an inspection of their doings.

Fisher got an annual over the railroad when Reeder was elected attorney for the board. Riddle was allowed to overdraw $204.50 and many jobs were done by political heelers at extortionate prices when bids are on record at much lower figures. The tax payers have paid dearly for their handing the management over to a Republican board, and they have had enough of it. A heavy tax rate is of a far more convincing nature than any argument of mismanagement brought forward.

Honest Daniel Heckman has been tried and has proved faithful to his trust, and with Philip H. Meyer, the books and records in the Commissioner's office need not be kept closed to the public inspection.

Low Rates via P. R. R.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for special excursion rates to Philadelphia on October 11 and 25, November 8 and 22, account of National Export Exposition. Round-trip tickets, good to return within ten days, including day of issue, will be sold on above dates from New York, Trenton, Belvidere, Atlantic City, Cape May, Pottsville, Reading, Wilkesbarre, Lancaster, Harrisburg, York, Williamsport, Canandaigua, Erie, and intermediate points at rate of single fare for the round trip, plus admission to the Exposition (no rate less than one dollar.) For specific rates apply to Ticket Agents.

The National Export Exposition has surpassed all expectations in the extent and variety of its exhibits, and in its general excellence and attractiveness. The implement building, containing a marvelous display of farm machinery, is particularly interesting to agriculturalists. The band concerts and diverting midway furnish delightful entertainment for all. oct12-2t

LATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Boers fired on a British dynamite train and blew it up.

Out of 1312 men who went to the Philippines with the 20th Kansas regiment, 542 were lost.

A dispatch from Kimberley gives it that Colonel Baden-Powell had made a sortie in force against the Boers and after a fierce fight repulsed them. The Boers lost 300 men killed and the British 18.

The exposure made that Adams, the machine candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, was the head of several swindling companies, by which many people were robbed, is enough to settle his prospects at the polls. No known swindler need expect to be supported by honest men.

A terrible epidemic of dysentery is now sweeping over Japan with fatal results. Official statistics show that out of 50,000 persons attacked with the disease up to September 14, nearly 12,000 have died. The authorities estimate that 100,000 cases will be recorded by the end of October.

Lutheran Conference.

The next meeting of the Juniata Conference of the Lutheran Synod, of Central Pennsylvania, will be held at Andersonburg, Perry county, November 13-15.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

Merchants Must Display Signs Under New Law.—The Pay of Census Enumerators Will Not be a Lucrative One.

There are many merchants in Pennsylvania who are careless about one important clause in the mercantile tax act passed by the State Assembly last May. The section referred to reads:

Each dealer who comes under the provisions of this act shall cause to be placed permanently at his or their place of business a sign describing the business in which the party is engaged, with his or their name or names upon the same such sign, and a violation of the provisions of this section shall be punishable with a fine of $10, said fines to be collected as fines of like amount are now by the law collected and to be paid into the county treasury.

This makes it imperative that every merchant shall display a sign to designate his name and business, and the law provides that constables shall see to the enforcing of the requirement. The informant in each case is entitled to a fifty-cent fee.

Census Enumerator.

An exchange sizes up the enumerator job as follows: The job of census enumerator which so many men are neglecting their work to chase will in no instance pay more than $125 and will not average more than $75. Enumerators will be paid at the rate of $2.50 for every hundred names turned in. Enumerators in the county will not be able to make more than $1 at this rate, no matter how good a hustler he is. Enumerators in the cities will not be able to make over $2.50 a day. In addition to their other work the enumerators must ask a long list of questions for every name they put down and make out three copies of their report. The job of census taker is about the poorest political thing afloat and there is more grief connected with it than there is about a clerkship in a railroad office. The enumerators will not get to commence work before next spring and their pay will be held up until the whole job is completed and the corrections are made to the satisfaction of the department.

Literally Broken to Pieces.

Edward Puller had a horrible experience at the sawmill of Brown, Clark & Howe at Williamsport Thursday, and is now in the hospital with both legs broken in half a dozen places and with his right arm and several ribs also broken. He is hurt internally. The accident occurred while Puller was repairing a broken belt. In some manner his shirt sleeve caught in a line shaft which was revolving at a speed of hundreds of revolutions a minute. Puller was whirled around the shaft, his body striking at every turn against the ceiling. After the machinery was stopped Puller was suspended fifteen feet from the floor. He was cut down and lowered to the floor.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

John H. Cole and Mary E. Robbins, of Philipsburg.

John Wilson, of Flemington, and Mabelle May Shaffer, of Lock Haven.

Geo. W. McCauley, of Hublersburg, and Laura Belle Webner, of Nittany.

James Milo Campbell, of Fair Brook, and Edith Patton, of Warriorsmark.

John Paul Johnston and Annie Bell, of Philipsburg.

John Askins, of Pine flat, and Susan W. Turner, of Unionville.

John W. Zeigler and Lula Lonebarger, of Linden Hall.

Thomas Lauver, of Milesburg, and Martha McCloskey, of Marsh Creek.

Wealth of the Boers.

Statistics show that 2,500 miles of the Cape to Cairo railroad have already been built. The diamond mines at Kimberly have produced 98 per cent of the diamonds in the world and in one year alone, 1868, the output was valued at $50,000,000. The gold mines near Johannesburg are valued at $3,500,000,000. What a fat picnic England is likely to have out of the war with the Boers!

A Sunday Evening Discourse.

Miss Ray Irvine will deliver an address in the Reformed church on Sunday evening on Japan. Miss Irvine was in that country for several years in charge of the Reformed church mission, and is familiar with her subject. She is a most entertaining speaker.

Turkey Dinner and Supper.

The ladies of Centre Hall Progress Grange will give a turkey dinner and oyster supper in Grange Arcadia on Thanksgiving. The proceeds are for the benefit of their new hall.

ADAMS, CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE, AS SWINDLER.

The Philadelphia North American, a Republican organ of seventy-five years' unwavering standing, on Monday made grave charges against Joseph R. Adams, the nominee of the Republicans for Judge of the Superior Court. He is accused of connection with big swindlers, by which poor miners and others were robbed of millions.

Adams, it is alleged, was associated in the swindles with notorious crooks, and the North American gives mention of the indictments against them and the various swindling schemes practiced.

The North American charges Republican candidate Adams with being intimately connected with a gang of men who, it boldly asserts, were running a swindling concern in the disguise of provident and trust associations, and who are now out on bail awaiting trial.

Adams, the North American says, has been hand-in-glove with the arch-conspirator, G. Percival Stewart, and in the same directorate with him and other sharpers who are even now out on bail awaiting the action of the New York grand jury.

No wonder Quay put Adams on the ticket for Judge of the Superior Court. It is a clear case of birds of a feather flocking together.

No man who engaged in any swindle should be elected to an office, least of all to a Judgeship.

ADAMS' DENIAL.

Judge candidate Adams denies he made any money out of the several swindling companies with which he is charged with having been connected. Of course he'd deny, that's after the machine style.

The companies are under indictment as notorious swindles and Adams was a head figure in them. No denying of that.

FIERCE BATTLE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A fierce battle is raging in Natal. General White's English army engaged with Boers, and both sides lost heavily.

Troops of the Orange Free State poured through border passes and attacked the British patrols. The fighting goes on to-day. Reinforcements are being pushed from Ladysmith camp to help drive back the bold invasion of the Boers.

Joubert's big Boer army is moving southward towards Dundee and is surrounding the forces stationed at Glencoe camp.

The British camp near Mafeking was captured by General Cronje after severe fighting.

In a rough-rider attack under Cecil Rhodes a force of the Boers was scattered.

Arnold to be a Candidate.

According to present reports and a number of our exchanges Hon. William C. Arnold, ex-Congressman, of Clearfield, will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congressman-at-Large in 1900. It is reported that he has already begun his canvass by writing to a number of the members of the Legislature, State and Federal officials, and other prominent politicians throughout the state announcing his candidacy.

The Boro Had to Pay.

The jury in the case of Rebecca W. Fowler, of Williamsport, vs. the borough of Jersey Snore, recently rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,800. Mrs. Fowler's suit was to recover damages for injuries, consisting of the breaking of three ribs and the loosening of another by falling through a defective sidewalk on Main street, Jersey Shore, August 15, 1898.

An Old Justice.

John G. Jones, of Port Matilda, Centre county, who was justice of the peace for more than thirty years, is dead.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessity in this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than all other cough medicines combined.—J. M. Nickle, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Orders in the Transvaal.

Vorwaerts, die Kanonen!
Eilet nach Neu Pumbernickel!
Hoch Pretoria!
Schlaget Victoria!

Mit donnerndem Bombardiren,
Und eifrigen Marschieren,
Fall't auf Knoblauchwurst,
Zertruemmert Leidendurst.

Wacker mit Blei und Knuettel,
Verfolgt den Rothenkuettle.
Hoch! Pretoria!
Schande! Victoria!

From Alpha to Omega.

A little miss,
A little kiss,
A wedding—that is splendid;
A little jaw,
A little law,
Back home to ma.
And, lo! the trouble's ended!

The buckwheat cake is on the way.

The streams in our county are quite low.

Potatoes taken by dealers at 30c per bushel.

Choice, handpicked apples, 40c per bushel in this valley.

The Union county fair made something above expenses.

Somehow wheat can't be made to budge out of the 60ties.

Tuesday there was a light sprinkle of rain in the morning.

There is a fair condition of health in this valley at present.

Had very fine and mild weather, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Sixty-five thousand men are to be put into the Philippines to crush the insurgents.

The original membership fee to the Hecla Park club, was $100. It has been raised to $200.

Jennie, a daughter of Henry Mowry of Aaronsburg, by a fall on the road had an arm broken.

A. J. Shreffler, of Millhall, died on Saturday. Interment at Zion, yesterday. Age 46 years.

As yet no arrangement has been effected to connect the Commercial telephone line with the Union county system.

Sidney Krumrine left for Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week intending to spend the winter in the city.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Oct. 22: Centre Hall, 7 p. m.; St. Johns church, 2 p. m.; Georges valley, 10 a. m.

Not once this summer could our town streets be sprinkled, the dust often being near ankle deep. Have made strides backward.

The Bellefonte match factory company has contracted with the Millhall brickworks for 300,000 pressed brick for the new factory building.

Mrs. Gordon Frankenberger, aged 22, near Loganton, while in apparently good health, fell to the floor on Monday and expired.

Col. B. F. Crouse, aged 63 years, died at Selinsgrove on Monday. He was an ambulance master in the rebellion and later a mail contractor.

Mrs. Sarah Vonada, nee Hosterman, of Kansas, a sister of Mrs. John C. Stover of Aaronsburg, is visiting friends in the east end of the valley.

Even persons outside the county are expressing the wish that Brungart may be elected sheriff. And that's what people in the county mean to do.

Rev. A. G. Wolf, who served as pastor of the Aaronsburg Lutheran charge some eight years, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday, and will move to Gettysburg.

The startling assertion that there are men in this town who make elegant prayers when in church and then get drunk, was made from a church pulpit last Sunday night.

Carnegie & Co. have given a large order for machinery to Jenkins & Lingle of Bellefonte, for machinery, which it will take them several months to fill running day and night.

Korman's cider press will operate only on Tuesdays at Tusseyville, and Thursdays at Spring Mills. This should be noted as the press will run one day only each week hereafter.

Luther Best was working on a ledge of rocks at the Salona stone quarry, on Monday, when he lost his balance and plunged downward to the ground. He alighted upon a pile of sand. His legs were broken.

A violent earthquake has visited the south side of the Island of Ceram, next to the largest of the Moluccas, between Booroo and Papua, completely destroying the town of Amhei and killing, it is estimated, some four thousand people, as well as injuring some five hundred.

THE NEWS.

James O'Beirne, of New York, and Mr. Van der Hoegt, of Baltimore, representing the Transvaal government, were in Minneapolis seeking an interview with President McKinley.

Addresses were made at the Huntsville Industrial Convention by Booker T. Washington, Governor MacCorkle and Professor W. H. Council.

Alexandria, Va., celebrated its sesqui-centennial with day and night parades, lavish street decorations and beautiful illuminations at night.

President McKinley participated in the welcome to the returned Minnesota Volunteers in Minneapolis and was given a reception in St. Paul.

Rev. Dr. J. Ritchie Smith, formerly of Baltimore, received a call to the Market Square Presbyterian Church in Harrisburg, Pa.

Frederick George and his three little daughters were killed by an express train striking their wagon at Riverside, N. J.

Rockefeller has cornered the lake freight market and Carnegie will now have to pay double charges on iron ore.

Rev. Norman Plass was arrested in Providence, R. I., on the charge of attempting to blackmail a saloon keeper.

Ocean freight rates have advanced, as a result of the British government chartering over eighty steamships.

Rev. C. J. Woods, of York, Pa., and others read papers at the Protestant Episcopal Congress at St. Paul, Minn.

Hugh Warwick, colored, was arrested in Lexington, Va., on the charge of feloniously assaulting Lucy Creasy.

Admiral Dewey was the guest of his native State—Vermont—and received the medal that was voted to him.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association decided to ask Congress for a reduction of the war revenue tax.

Another part of a dismembered human body was found in New York.

The Minneapolis Produce Exchange was burned—loss $100,000.

The International Commercial Congress opened in Philadelphia.

Senator Shoup, of Idaho, who has just returned from Alaska, is opposed to ceding an inch of land to Canada in Alaska.

Chairman Jones, of the Democratic National Committee, will soon resume active charge of campaign affairs.

Confederate veterans ask no pensions from the Federal Government, declared Colonel Hall, of Macon, Ga., in his address at the Blue and Gray Reunion in Evansville, Ind.

Seven-year-old Kitty Shaughnessy, of Brooklyn, was badly bitten by rats, which invaded the child's bed.

Thomas Morgan and Louis Cameron, bill posters from Detroit, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas in a New York hotel.

Captain Smith, U. S. A., a member of the Havana finance committee, addressed the students of the University of Pennsylvania on "The Conditions of American Rule in Cuba."

The promotion of a number of Pennsylvania railroad officials was announced.

It seems likely that the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad will be sold and the property purchased by Ex-President Stillwell and his associates.

The annual reunion of the Army of the Tennessee began in Chicago.

Montpelier was gaily decked in honor of Admiral Dewey, who was elaborately entertained at the Vermont capital.

Rear-Admiral Howison was retired, and Captain Barker now becomes a junior Rear-Admiral.

The drift of Rev. Dr. Da Costa's recent sermon leads to the belief that he will enter the Catholic Church, although he intimates no such purpose in his statement of the causes which led to his withdrawal from the Episcopal Church in New York.

The upper portion of a woman's body, from the waist line to the neck, was found on the beach near the New York Quarantine Station.

The body of a young woman who had been strangled to death was found on a street in Lowell, Mass.

Two women who had quarreled with their lovers drank carbolic acid in a Bowery dive, New York. One is dead and the other dying.

The Rev. J. A. Marsten, of Owensville, Ind., is under arrest, accused of using the mails fraudently, he having collected funds for the Red Cross, and, it is said, not having forwarded them.

Union Pacific stockholders, meeting at Salt Lake, agreed to an increase of the company's preferred stock by $25,000,000 and the common stock by $7,718,000.

The condition of cotton on October 10 was 62.4, as compared with 68.5 last month; 75.4 on October 1, 1898; 70.0 at the corresponding date in 1897, and 73.5 the mean of the October average for the last 10 years.

The crew of the schooner Thomas W. Holder, of Boston, which went ashore near the Cahoon's Hollow (Mass.) Life-Saving Station, was rescued.

Incendiary fires have done great damage in Mill Valley, near San Francisco, much of the handsome scenery being destroyed.

President McKinley, several members of his Cabinet, the Vice President of Mexico, Premier Laurier, of Canada, and other distinguished gentlemen attended the ceremonies of the laying of the cornerstone at the federal building in Chicago, the President being the chief actor. At night the visitors were guests at an elaborate banquet, at which President McKinley made an optimistic speech in reply to the toast "The Nation."

Miss Edna McClellan, 105 West Seventy-seventh street New York, has started an endless chain to secure dimes to buy a home or loving cup for Admiral Schley.

Captain Chadwick, of the flagship New York, was presented at Morgantown, his native town, with a sword, the gift of his state.

A special service of prayer and thanksgiving for the success of our arms and for safe return from the sea was given at St. John's Church, in Washington, at the request of Admiral Dewey, who was present.

President McKinley was kept busy attending the religious services on Sunday in Chicago. In an address to the colored people, he said their race had demonstrated its patriotism by its sacrifices.

Hon. W. J. Bryan's poor health may compel him to withdraw temporarily from the campaign. He is now in Iowa.

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson says this year's corn crop will be between twenty-three and twenty-five hundred millions of bushels, one of the largest in the history of the country.

The thirtieth anniversary of Rev. Dr. E. Erksine's pastorate at the Big Spring Presbyterian Church, at Newville, Pa., was celebrated with impressive exercises.

The coroner's inquest in Virginia developed the fact that Enoch Clark, who died from the effects of a beating, had been walking about with a fractured skull.

DEATH BY DYNAMITE.

Thomas, W. Va., Scene of a Distasrous Explosion.

BUILDINGS WRECKED.

Fire in the Offices of the Davis Coal and Coke Company Ignites Explosives—Ira Nycum, of Everett, Pa., Instantly Killed and Five Fellow-Employes Injured—Loss $20,000.

Cumberland, Md., (Special.)—The Davis Coal and Coke Company building, occupied by the Buxton & Landstreet Company, at Thomas, W. Va., caught fire in the cellar, and shortly afterwards an explosion occurred, completely wrecking the building and scattering the debris in every direction, blocking the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad tracks.

Ira Nycum, of Everett, Pa., was killed and buried under the ruins. Six other persons were badly injured. The explosion is thought to have been caused by powder and other explosives catching fire in the cellar. The loss will amount to about $45,000, with $15,000 insurance.

Killed and Injured.

The killed and injured are:

Killed—Ira Nycum, of Everett, Pa., timekeeper.

Injured—Leo Ott, of Thomas, W. Va., superintendent; Theo. Sansbury, of Cumberland, of the engineering department; James Cunningham, of Moorefield, W. Va., car shifter; William McKensie, of Thomas, yard foreman, and James Higgins, of Thomas, W. Va.

The body of Nycum will be taken to Everett for burial. He leaves a wife and one child.

The injuries of the others are not serious.

The volunteer fire department was called out, and, after hard work, saved the other buildings nearby. The building was a fine brick structure.

It belonged to the Buxton & Landstreet Company, conducting a general merchandise store, part of it being occupied by the Davis Coal and Coke Company, for its offices. Several of the Davis Coal and Coke Company's office force detected the smoke, and, when they saw the headway gained by the fire, rushed in to save books and valuable papers of the company, and, just at this time the explosion of a number of kegs of powder occurred. One of the men was blown through the roof, but escaped with remarkable slight injuries.

U. S. CONSUL IN CHARGE.

Mr. Macrum, of Pretoria, Will Look After British Interests.

London, (By Cable.)—The Colonial Office announces officially that Mr. Macrum, the United States consul in Pretoria, with the consent of his government, has taken charge of British interests in the Transvaal.

The Hague, (By Cable.)—At the request of the government of the South African Republic, the Dutch consul general in London, Dr. H. S. J. Mass, will take charge of the interests of Transvaalers in Great Britain.

Mr. Greene, when bidding farewell to the Transvaal government, mentioned the case of the Englishman Robertson, who is imprisoned at Pretoria, on a charge of attempting to raise recruits at Johannesburg for the Natal Light Horse. His friends are seriously concerned for his safety, and have appealed to the American consul on his behalf.

FATHER AND DAUGHTERS KILLED.

Train Strikes a Wagon Containing a Man and Three Children.

Philadelphia, Pa., (Special.)—Frederick George and his three little daughters (Lena, aged six years; Maggie, aged four, and Frieda, aged two), were instantly killed at Riverside, N. J., by an express train on the Camden and Amboy Division, Pennsylvania Railroad. George was a huckster, and, after ending his day's business, took the children for a pleasure trip in his wagon. At the railroad crossing he failed to notice the approaching express train, which struck the centre of the vehicle, killing its four occupants. George was thrown to the other track and his body cut in two by a freight train which reached the crossing at the moment. A widow and an eight-year-old son survive him.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY.

Text of Brief Answer to the Ultimatum Sent by Transvaal.

London, (By Cable.)—Following is the text of the British reply to the Boer ultimatum:

"Chamberlain to Milner, High Commissioner.

"Her Majesty's government have received with great regret the peremptory demand of the South African Republic conveyed in your telegram of October 9. You will inform the government of the South African Republic in reply that the conditions demanded by the government of the South African Republic are such as her Majesty's government deem it impossible to discuss."

High Price for Cottonseed.

Houston, Tex., (Special.)—Not since the season for 1892 have cottonseed products reached such prices as are now being asked for them. Most of the mills in this state have sold their holdings two weeks ahead. Prime crude oil is selling for 25@25½c., and prime yellow at 27@28c. Last year, this date, prime crude was being offered on the market at 12@12½c., and prime yellow at 15@15½c. Seed and cake are worth $20.50 per ton, while last year both were stagnant at $12.50@13 per ton.

Sword for Lieutenant Nelson.

Knoxville, Tenn., (Special.)—Thousands of Tennesseeans attended the presentation of a handsome sword to Lieutenant Valentine Sevier Nelson, of this city, who was with Dewey on the Olympia at the battle of Manila Bay. The event was the feature of the street fair.

Killed His Father-in-Law.

Washington, Ind., (Special.)—In a fit of anger William D. Dillon, a well known farmer and politician, shot and killed his father-in-law, Walter Buckley, because Buckley upraided him for mistreating his wife.

Crushed to Death.

Columbus, Ohio, (Special.)—Jacob Wittenmeier, vice president of the Wittenmeier Stone Company, while visiting the company's plant, was crushed to death by a seven-ton stone falling upon him from a derrick.

CUBAN FOURTH OF JULY.

Anniversary of Beginning of the Cespedes Revolution.

Havana, (Special.)—The anniversary of the beginning of the Cespedes revolution was celebrated here.

A number of flags were flying, but many that are usually hoisted on the occasion of Cuban celebrations were conspicuously absent owing to the dislike of the foreign residents to the recent order of Mayor Lacoste prohibiting display of the Spanish flag.

Generally there was an apparent lack of enthusiasm, though there was a meager display of fireworks. The Boys' Orphan Band made a demonstration at night, and a ball was given at Jesus del Monte.

Senor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul-General, is not satisfied with the explanation of Senor Domingo Mendoz Capote, Secretary of State in the Governor-General's cabinet, regarding the order prohibiting the flying of Spanish flags, and declares that he will press his claims at Washington. He says he can see no object in keeping a Spanish Consul at Havana if all Spaniards are to be deprived of protection and insulted with impunity.

Santiago, Cuba, (By Cable.)—There was a general celebration here of the "Cuban Fourth of July," the anniversary of the beginning of the first revolution against Spain. All business houses were closed, and the city was profusely decorated. Cuban flags were flown at half mast because it was also the anniversary of the death of General Cespedes. A procession marched to the cemetery, where the graves of Cespedes and Marti were decorated.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN ILL.

He Says That His Condition Is Not Serious.

Chicago, (Special.)—A special to the Chronicle from Webster, Iowa, says:

"William Jennings Bryan is a very sick man. Friends who have spent Sunday with him at the farm of Frederick E. White, Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, three miles from Webster, are afraid that Mr. Bryan may have temporarily to abandon his campaign work not only in Iowa, but in Kentucky and Ohio.

"When Mr. Bryan awoke Monday he complained about his throat and lungs, but said that he had suffered from a similar ailment once before, and that it had yielded to treatment."

Omaha, Neb., (Special.)—In reply to a telegraphic inquiry as to his condition Hon. William S. Bryan reported as follows:

"My condition was not serious and I am much better. I expect to resume my tour at once."

Flight of Chinese Emperor.

Yokohoma, (via San Francisco,) (By Cable.)—A rumor is rife that the Emperor of China has succeeded in sending an appeal to the Emperor of Japan to rescue him from imminent danger of deposition and death at the hands of assassins. It is also said that powerful influences have been brought to bear upon the Empress Dowager inducing her to hesitate in her design to put a new King on the throne.

Nomination Accepted.

Boston, Mass., (Special.)—E. Gerry Brown, of Brockton, was nominated for State Auditor on the Democratic ticket in place of Walter L. Ramsdell, of Lynn, who declined to serve. Mr. Brown is one of the leaders of the Populist party in this State.

A Burglar Killed.

Alameda, Col., (Special.)—At midnight Chief of Police Conrade shot and killed one of three burglars who were attempting to rob a jewelry store.

At Pittsburg the carpenters and painters' have withdrawn their delegates from the Central Union because the dues were increased from 8 1-3 to 25 cents.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Paul de Longpre, the artist, is building a studio near San Francisco.

Three English lords are members of the bar—Lords Coleridge, Colin and Robert Cecil.

Gen. Charles F. Roe, who led the land parade in honor of Dewey, has been a regular Army man and is a graduate of the Academy of West Point.

Col. Michael Cooney, Fourth Cavalry, has retired at his own request, after 40 years' service. His regiment is now in the Philippines.

Adolf von Menzel, the painter, who recently had a bad fall at Kissingen, in which he broke his collarbone and dislocated an arm, is recovering rapidly in spite of his 84 years.

Ludwig Lobmeyr, the famous Bohemian glass-maker of Vienna, celebrated his 70th birthday recently. Deputations from the upper and lower houses waited upon him.

Miss Alice de Rothschild, who was recently naturalized in England, was sincerely devoted to her brother, the late Baron Nathaniel, and inherited a large life interest in his immense fortune.

Laura Lykins, who practices law in Oklahoma City, and is very popular, is a half-blood Shawnee woman who was graduated from the law department of the Carlisle Indian School in 1898.

The Prime Minister of Uganda, who bears the somewhat remarkable name of Kalekiro Apollo, is expected in England shortly. He is, during his stay, to be a visitor to Sir Henry Stanley.

One of the military leaders involved in the lively Venezuelan revolution is a West Point graduate. This is Col. Francisco Alcantara. He is at the head of the Government's artillery regiment. His father was at one time President of Venezuela.

Lord Chief Justice Russell of England is said always to have bet on every important sporting event.

F. Marion Crawford is now in Sicily, and does not expect to return to America for at least a year.

It is reported that the Queen Regent of Spain may shortly pay a round of visits to the European courts.

C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, has presented to East Aurora, near that city, land costing $7,000, to be used as a public park and athletic field.

At 76 years of age Judge Jackson, of the United States District Court for West Virginia is still active on the bench. He was appointed by Lincoln.

The Agricultural Department has asked Prof. Harry B. Hirst, of the University of California, to conduct a series of irrigation investigations in California.

President Kruger, of the Transvaal, sleeps eight hours each night. No matter how tired he feels upon retiring, he nightly sets an alarm clock to allow him just that amount of rest.

John Willis Baer, who has just declined the Prohibitionist nomination for the Governorship of Massachusetts, is well known as the national secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor.

LARGEST ON RECORD.

Secretary of Agriculture Talks of This Year's Corn Yield.

MILLIONS OF BUSHELS.

Thinks that Farmers Will Find It More Profitable to Feed It to Stock Than to Ship It Abroad at Low Rates—High Price of Meat—Now Getting Good Prices for Their Products.

Chicago, (Special.)—"This year's corn crop will be one of the largest in our history," said Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who was in Chicago with the Presidential party. "The total yield, it is estimated, will be between twenty-three and twenty-five hundred millions of bushels. There will be plenty for manufacturing and feeding, and we will have all the corn to sell that anybody wants to buy. To what extent the crop will be shipped abroad will depend largely upon the price it will bring. The high prices offered for meats will incline the farmers to use their crop for feeding purposes."

Continuing on the prospects for good prices, Secretary Wilson said:

"Where stock is to be found the corn will be fed unless the price be high. A considerable percentage of the crop will be cribbed, as the farmers generally are well off and are getting good prices for their products, so they can afford to hold their corn crop.

Meats are likely to be high, because in the last few years our population has grown faster than the meat-producing animals. Then injudicious grazing on the semi-arid regions of the West has been destructive, and many of those range States do not have over 50 per cent. of the animals they had fifty years ago. A steady demand outside of the United States for first-class meats in the quarter and on the hoof and a growing demand not only across the Atlantic, but in the countries in and around the Pacific, for American canned meats is playing an important part in influencing high prices. The demand is growing in the Orient for animal products, and growing rapidly.

"The British in the Transvaal war, should it occur, will want our canned meats. They cannot use our refrigerated meats over there, and in order to feed their soldiers as well as the United States feeds hers they will have to take the quarters to Cape of Good Hope in refrigerating vessels, and then establish a plant for caring for chilled meats similar to the one the United States has at Manila. They must have canned meats, and they must come to Chicago to get them.

"All this talk we have heard of embalmed beef will not change this order of feeding troops. They may avoid the kinds that do not have salt in them, known as canned roast beef, and this may result in salt being used in this preparation, but the fact remains that armies require canned where they cannot get chilled beef. The United States is the only country prepared to supply it, and the growing demand for it in all quarters of the globe will help keep up the price of meats."

HE FEARED DISGRACE.

Officer About to be Arrested and is Believed to Have Taken Poison.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special.)—There is a sensation in military circles here. When Company B of the Third Regiment was preparing to go to New York to the Dewey parade, Lieut. Claude Broughton, a brother of Rev. Lon G. Broughton, a well known Baptist preacher, now at Atlanta, collected money subscribed to defray some of the expenses of the regiment. He turned in $30, but the soldiers charge he appropriated $47, and started to have him arrested. The warrant was made returnable in the afternoon, but Broughton was reported sick. Three physicians are attending him, and it is feared he has taken poison. Soon after the warrant was served he went to his father's house and threw himself on the bed, asking that his wife be sent for, as he had not long to live.

Rode to Death in Car.

Warren, O., (Special.)—A street car on the Trumbull line, containing twenty-three people, was stuck by the Cleveland and Pittsburg train of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad at Niles, and badly wrecked.

Bert S. Ward, of Deforest, was killed, and Joseph Allen, Strickland Holton, Ella McBride, Mrs. Samuel Cartwright and the 2-year-old daughter of Charles Lintz, of Niles, were badly injured. Allen and Holton may die.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Syria has no factories.

Florida has an ostrich farm.

Coremakers have forty-seven unions.

Nashville has few idle men.

Indiana has immense coal deposits.

Steamer Oceanic employs 500 men.

England has 84,033 union engineers.

Longshoremen have 124 local unions.

St. Louis has the largest drug house.

Vienna police must be telegraphers.

Grand Rapids is to have a labor temple.

New York State has 188,455 unionists.

London bricklayers get 19 cents per hour.

Moreland, Kans., is a co-operative town.

New York has a Hebrew Bakers' union.

Georgia boasts a 149¾-pound watermelon.

Wheeling made 56,250,000 stogies last year.

City of Mexico is to have a department store.

Philadelphia painters now get $3 for eight hours.

New York's Cigar Workers' League is twenty years old.

Bartenders held a national convention at Milwaukee.

Unionists managed an industrial exposition at Minneapolis.

Brown & Miller, Jersey City, have voluntarily granted a nine-hour day to their machinists.

Dundee (Scotland) street railway employes demand the eight-hour day.

New York's factory inspector urges the ten-hour day for women.

Berlin sewage farm laborers get $2.61 a week, seventeen-hour day.

The Knights of Labor general assembly will meet in annual session in Boston in November.

Southampton has municipal dwelling houses (edifices erected and rented by the city.)

Omaha striking waiters have been forbidden by the court to distribute boycott [illegible]

MUST LEAVE OR FIGHT.

President Kruger Demands the Removal of All British Troops From the Border.

War between Great Britain and the South African or Transvaal Republic now seems practically inevitable.

The Transvaal Government has suddenly precipitated the crisis by sending to Great Britain an ultimatum consisting of four demands and requiring an immediate answer. If Great Britain does not make a satisfactory answer within the time limit, she is notified that her course will be deemed a formal declaration of war.

The demands are that the differences of the two Governments be settled by arbitration or other amicable means; that troops on the border be instantly withdrawn; that British reinforcements sent to South Africa since June 1 be withdrawn within a reasonable time, and that the British troops now on the seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa.

Another note sent by the Transvaal Government to Great Britain contains a defense of the Transvaal's position.

The London Times says it has reason to believe that the British Government's reply to President Kruger will contain simply a brief expression of regret that he should have taken the serious step involved in addressing a communication of such a nature, and the announcement that Great Britain has no further communication to make to him at present.

In London there is no sign of yielding to the demands. War is regarded as inevitable. The war feeling in London was shown by a wild demonstration in honor of the New South Wales Lancers, who passed through the city on their way to South Africa.

The situation on the Transvaal frontier is critical. British troops are sleeping on their arms. It is stated in London that fighting may have already begun.

It is reported that Great Britain has bought from Portugal Delagoa Bay and surrounding territory, which has been the Transvaal's only outlet to the sea not controlled by Britain.

THIS IS THE ULTIMATUM.

Britain is "Earnestly Requested" to Answer.

London, (By Cable.)—The text of the Transvaal Government's ultimatum, received by the British Colonial Office, is in part as follows:

"Her Majesty's unlawful intervention in the internal affairs of this Republic, in conflict with the London convention of 1884, by the extraordinary strengthening of her troops in the neighborhood of the borders of this Republic, has caused an intolerable condition of things to arise, to which this Government feels itself obliged, in the interest not only of this Republic, but also of all South Africa, to make an end as soon as possible; and this Government feels itself called upon and obliged to press earnestly, and with emphasis, for an immediate termination of this state of things, and to request her Majesty's Government to give assurances upon the following four demands:

Four Demands Presented.

"1. That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this Government and her Majesty's Government.

"2. That all troops on the borders of this Republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

"3. That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1899, shall be removed from South Africa within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this Government and with the mutual assurance and guarantee on the part of this Government that no attack upon or hostilities against any portion of the possessions of the British Government shall be made by this Republic during the further negotiations within a period of time to be subsequently agreed upon between the governments; and this Government will, on compliance therewith, be prepared to withdraw the armed burghers of this Republic from the borders.

"4. That her Majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa.

"This Government presses for an immediate and affirmative answer to these four questions, and earnestly requests her Majesty's Government to return an answer.

"It desires further to add that in the unexpected event of an answer not satisfactory being received by it within the interval, it will with great regret be compelled to regard the action of Her Majesty's Government as a formal declaration of war, and will not hold itself responsible for the consequences thereof, and that, in the event of any further movement of troops occurring within the above-mentioned time in a nearer direction to our borders, this Government will be compelled to regard that also as a formal declaration of war.

"I have the honor to be, respectfully yours, F. W. REITZ, State Secretary."

Track Tanks for Freight Engines.

The use of track tanks by which locomotives of high speed passenger trains may take water without stopping is almost universal on the larger Eastern roads, where fast expresses are the rule. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has a number between Washington and Philadelphia, and intends to equip the entire main line in the future. This decision was recently arrived at through the use of passenger locomotives, equipped with water scoops, on fast freight trains. It was found that much time was saved, danger from stopping, being reduced to a minimum and cost of running lessened. The transportation officials made some calculations and the figures showed a saving of no small sum, if track tanks are used for slow freights on the divisions where business is very heavy. If the experiment on this part of the road proves successful, track tanks will be installed on every division between Baltimore and Chicago. As a starter, the 50 new Vauclain Compound Engines recently ordered with be fitted with water scoops.

Funston Back From Manila.

San Francisco, (Special.)—The transport Tartar, with the Kansas volunteers, including General Funston, on board, has been sighted two miles out, returning from Manila.

THE AMEER REPORTED CRAZY.

Sanctions Brutal Executions and Torture of the Officials in Afghanistan.

London, (By Cable.)—The Daily Telegraph's St. Petersburg correspondent says Russian accounts represent Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, as insane, and likely to provoke a conflict between Russia and England. These accounts say the Ameer is sanctioning brutal executions and the torturing of officials daily, and that his actions are resulting in a general exodus.

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

Latest News Gleaned from Various Parts.

MONUMENT TO MILES.

Survivors of Seventy-Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers Honor Old Officer at Lancaster—Highwaymen Hold-up Man at Williamsport and Steal Watch and Money—Pipe Causes Fatal Fire.

The survivors of the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, which regiment was raised in Lancaster and vicinity for service in the Civil War, dedicated a monument in Lancaster Cemetery to the memory of their old lieutenant colonel, David Miles. The regiment was escorted to the cemetery by the local Grand Army post and Company K, Fourth Regiment, N. G. P., of Lancaster, headed by the Iroquois Band. A large assemblage witnessed the ceremony. The programme was interspiced with music by the band and a quartette. After an invocation Rev. C. E. Haupt, the monument, a beautiful granite structure in the form of a tall obelisk, was unveiled by a granddaughter of Colonel Miles, Miss Avis Mullen, of Lancaster. The address was delivered by E. K. Martin, of New York, and the ceremonies concluded with "taps," sounded by a bugler, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. B. F. Alleman. Afterward the band played a dirge over the grave of General H. A. Hambright, the old colonel of the regiment, and the bugler sounded "taps."

Hold-Up at Williamsport.

Edward Tafford, of South Williamsport, was found lying unconscious on Southern Avenue, having been assaulted by highwaymen and robbed of his watch and money. An attempt had previously been made to hold up H. J. Straub, but he made his escape, and going to his home secured a revolver, and with a neighbor returned to the place where the attempted hold-up occurred. When they arrived there they found Tafford lying on the ground while two men were seen running down the street. County Detective Munson arrested George Bohart and John Fry, on suspicion of having committed the crime. Bohart acknowledged that he was one of the men, but claimed that it was only an ordinary street fight. Both men were committed to jail on a charge of highway robbery and attempted murder.

Incinerated in His Home.

James Shinners, aged 60 years, was burned to death by a fire at his home, at Bowman's Patch, near Mahanoy City. About 9.30 P. M. his son Richard, upon coming home, noticed an unusually bright light, and immediately alarmed the neighborhood. Several neighbors responded and assisted young Shinners in forcing the locked door. The prostrate form of the father was found upon the floor, enveloped in flames. He was quickly seized and carried out of the house, but he was already dead. The homestead was reduced to ashes. The origin of the fire remains a mystery, but it is thought to have been caused by the breaking of Shinner's pipe, setting fire to the carpet.

Fled from Blazing House.

Fire badly damaged the Ashland Pool and Billiard Hall and residence of B. F. Kelley, superintendent of the Conyngham Township schools. It broke out about 2 o'clock and at the time the alarm was first given, the Kelley family had not yet been aroused. They fled from the building in their night garments just as the fire department arrived. The pool and billiard hall was conducted by Joshua Holt, and his loss will reach $700, while Kelley's is estimated at $900, which is partly covered by insurance. The fire started in the pool room, and the cause is a mystery, as Holt claims that all lights were extinguished when he left the building at 12 o'clock.

"Rescue of the Colors."

William Thomas Trego, an artist of North Wales, recently completed his painting, "Rescue of the Colors," commemorative of the heroism of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers at Fair Oaks. This regiment was largely recruited in Bucks County, the commander having been General W. W. H. Davis, of Doylestown. John Wanamaker, for whom the painting was executed, will present it to Bucks County on Saturday, October 21. The exercises will be held in the court house, and the painting will thereafter hang in the arbitration room.

Fall of Rock Injures Three.

William Kay had both legs broken and his head and back injured, Frank Schoffstall had an ankle broken and was internally injured and James Bartlett was badly bruised at Greenwood Colliery, Tamaqua. The men were engaged in timbering at the head of the slope when a fall of rock occurred, burying them beneath it. Kay and Schoffstall were taken to the Ashland Hospital.

Livestock Lost in Flames.

The large barn on the farm tenanted by Joseph Breinig, a short distance above Catasauqua, was destroyed by fire. Four horses, fourteen hogs and several calves perished in the flames. The farm is owned by the father-in-law of Mr. Breinig. The Catasauqua Fire Department was summoned, but could do nothing to aid in subduing the flames owing to a lack of hose. The loss is about $5000; partly insured.

Bear Held Up a Train.

A large brown bear held up a train south of Oxford. The beast had escaped from its keeper, a strolling Italian, and seeing the train approaching, ran down the track toward it, howling savagely. The train was stopped, and the engineer whistled loudly, but none of the crew attempted to drive the bear off the track. The beast mounted the front of the engine, but got off when the train ran back. The locomotive then ran forward, striking the bear and killing it instantly. The owner of the bear will institute suit against the railroad for depriving him of his means of support.

Brakeman's Shocking Fate.

George Kline, of Weatherly, a Lehigh Valley brakeman, met a terrible death at Audenried. He was standing on a box car, and in passing under a bridge was knocked off the car and rolled to the track below. The train passed over his body, cutting it in half. Kline was a single man and had been at work only a week, taking the job made vacant by the death of James Dennian, of Weatherly, who was killed on the rail last week.

Postoffice Looted.

Thieves broke into the postoffice at Maud, Bensalem Township, and stole stamps and money to the value of $200 and considerable jewelry, which

FINALLY IDENTIFIED.

Men saw the pageantry go by
They sought the real hero there.
The big bass drummer caught their eye,
Who stepped witr such martial air,
They raised their shouts in welcoming glee,
But found, alas, it wasn't he.

"He's further forward!" then they cried.
The grand drum major there they found
With great fur hat and haughty stride
And baton weighing many a pound.
They cheered him straight in accents free,
But found, alas, it wasn't he.

And when the mighty train had passed,
They looked about in blank dismay,
And murmured, as their hearts beat fast,
"Perhaps he isn't here to-day!
Though many a figure proud we see,
We always find it isn't he!"

And then the wise policeman spake:
"Did you not note the gentle mien
Of one whose modest manners make
The touch of contrast in the scene;
The man who didn't seem to be
Filled with importance? That was he."

—Washington Star.

A STRANGE OCCURRENCE.

Many years ago a party of five young men had been out practicing in our new shell. At that time they were considered to be one of the finest amateur boat clubs of New Jersey. They finished their regular three-mile pull and brought up safely alongside the stage. As we did so a small water spaniel came running down to meet us.

There, I have let out that I was one of the party, but no matter now.

Fido, or Fid, as we called the dog for short, was a most intelligent animal. Charles White, who owned him, had taken great pains to give him a good education. It really did seem as if the dog understood plainly every word that we said.

On the particular day alluded to Fid seemed more htan usually glad to greet the return of his master; he acted, too, in a somewhat strange manner, although in the confusion and bustle of getting the shell safely housed we paid little heed to it.

After we had locked up the boathouse and donned our thick peajackets to prevent catching cold, Charley suggested that we go home through the woods.

It was early in the fall, and the trees were already beginning to assume their gorgeously tinted leaves. The suggestion met with general approval from the party. Two of our oars had been badly sprung in our afternoon pull, and, taking those with us for repairs, we started on.

"Blamed if Fid doesn't act mighty queer," remarked Charley, when we had proceeded but a short distance. "He's run across some game in the woods, you may depend upon it."

Let me say here that the dog had been left behind when we started from the village. It was Charley's belief that he had sought us out by way of the woods, as he had often done before. The open road was considerably the longest way, and Fid often resorted to the short cut through the woods.

"Give him his way, Charley," suggested Frank Fields.

"I was just thinking of doing so," was the reply.

"Now, Fid," he added, addressing the dog, "let us see what you have been making such a fuss about."

As I have said, we were well acquainted with the dog's sagacity, therefore we were not greatly surprised when the dog, with a sharp bark, started off on a run. Good runners as we considered ourselves, we were soon left behind.

The sharp, quick barks at intervals served to guide us. At length this changed to a long, prolonged howl, so sad and mournful that we involuntarily paused and gazed at each other in dread.

"Something unusual has happend, boys," exclaimed Charley, quickly. "Forward!"

In a few minutes more we had reached an open space in the woods. The sight there revealed was enough to shake the nerves of the strongest.

Stretched upon the ground, with a ghastly wound in the top of his head, lay old Dr. Garland—a man dearly loved by nearly every one around.

Fid sat by his head, eyeing him sadly, and at intervals uttering that mournful howl.

For a moment we stood paralyzed with horror at the sight. Charley White was noted for his extraordinary coolness in exciting moments.

It was his voice that suddenly aroused us to action.

"This has been a cowardly murder, boys," said he, in a hard, metallic voice. "The murderer, whoever he is, cannot be far away."

Turning to the dog, with an earnestness we had never before seen in him, he said, pointing toward the ghastly sight:

"Fid, go find the man!"

The dog snuffed around impatiently for a few moments, then uttering a fierce growl, started off with his nose to the ground.

"I'll follow the dog!" exclaimed Charley, hurriedly. "The rest of you make a litter and carry the body to the village with all speed. It may be there is still a spark of life remaining."

With these words he disappeared, and the rest of us proceeded to fulfill our sad duty.

With slow and cautious steps we proceeded with our burden. We had just arrived at the edge of the woods when Frank Fields suddenly exclaimed:

"There goes a chap sneaking off, and I'll bet he's the man. I'm going to catch him, boys." The man, it was evident, had not seen us, for Frank was upon him before he could realize his danger. A short struggled followed, but the man was forced to yield.

Frank's suspicions seemed to be well founded. The man was evidently a tramp, with a surly looking countenance.

There was blood, too, upon his hands and clothing.

He eyed our burden with a shudder, but resoluteiy maintained his innocence.

Fortunately, our village had just received an acquisition in the shape of a new doctor. The latter, although a young man, was said to be a wonderfully skilled person. Thus far, however, he had met with but little encouragement, for old Dr. Garland had attended closely to his duties.

To Dr. Peters' house we carried our inanimate burden. The young doctor looked grave, but still said there was a chance. The victim's skull had been crashed by some heavy instrument, and a portion of it was pressing upon the brain. Delicate as the ensuing operation was, it proved successful, for the old doctor at last awoke to consciousness.

It was two hours before Charley White returned, and when he did, he had in crstody a wild-looking individual. Fid kept close to the individual's heels, growling fiercely.

We learned afterward that Charley had been engaged in a most desperate struggle before he conquered his man. The prisoner, although slenderly built, had sinews like iron.

It was probable that Charley would have made a second victim had it not been for Fid's aid in worrying the man, and distracting his attention.

Matters now began to apppear somewhat complicated. Which of the two men in custody was the murderer?" Charley clung firmly to the belief that the dog's instinct was the true one. There seemed to be no ground, however, to support his theory. The man bore no evidence to convict him. Not a spot of blood could be found upon him, and all our questioning failed to elicit a word of explanation.

On the other hand, Frank's prisoner seemed to be in an agony of fear. He repeatedly affirmed his innocence, and yet was unable to account for the blood stains upon his clothing. Public opinion was about equally divided between the two men. The young doctor's skill, however, was the means of cutting the Gordian knot. Three days of the utmost quiet in his house, and then the news went forth that old Dr. Garland was free from danger and would recover.

As soon as he was able to bear the excitement he expressed a wish to have the prisoners brought before him, for he had been able to recognize his assailant.

Frank Field's prisoner was the first one brought in, but the old doctor shook his head.

"That is not the man," he said, promptly.

Then the other prisoner was brought forward.

"That is the fellow," said the old doctor, quickly. "Have him closely watched; he is an escaped lunatic."

The prisoner made a rush to escape, but we were too quick for him. The next day he was sent back to the asylum.

He had formerly been treated by the old doctor, and, it was supposed, had entertained some grudge which led to the attack.

As to the other prisoner, he confessed to finding the doctor's mangled form, and attempting to restore him. Finding it useless, and fearful he might be suspected as the murderer, he had resolved to go on his way.

After this affair Dr. Garland was so won over to the young doctor that he relinquished his practice in his favor and retired.

The affair created an intense excitement in the little village.

Fid, who acted such a prominent part in the affair, had always been a great favorite with the doctor. On one occasion the dog had been badly hurt by a passing carriage and tenderly treated at the doctor's hands. He had well returned the kindness, however, in the manner shown.

It is altogether likely that had it not been for the dog, and the victim had died, an innocent man would have answered with his life for the murder.

Fid was ever a favorite with all after this exploit. It was always a puzzling question, though, how he had been able to pick out the scent of the right man. And that question none of us could ever answer satisfactorily.

Rarely Found in Europe.

The papyrus plant grows nowhere in Europe with the exception of the banks of the river Cyane in Syracuse, Sicily. It is generally believed that it was introduced from Egypt by the Syracusan rulers in the day of their intimate relations with the Ptolemies, but it has also been suggested that the Saracens introduced it from Syria.

The only eagle nickel cents on which there is a premium is that of 1856. The price varies, according to condition, from fifty-five cents to one dollar and ten cents.

SIMPLY HAVE TO STEAL.

A CIVIL ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCES IN INDIA.

Robbed by Servants and Villagers---One Gang Stole a Bridge, Another a Train---Useless Plunder Hidden Away---Experts Tackle a Strong Room.

"After living in India for fifteen years," said the civil engineer, "I am firm in my belief that in no other country on the face of the globe has thieving been brought to such a point of perfection. As a civil engineer I was brought into direct contact with the masses, and passed weeks and months in their villages. For several years I was on the land survey and had my gang of assistants and servants. The thieving began with my body servant. He would steal my clothing, my money and my toilet articles. No matter whether we were in a village or away out in the jungle, he would steal. At first I used to reason with him, but found that he was a liar and a hypocrite. Then I resorted to personal violence. I had one man with me for five years, and never a week passed that he did not steal something. After sizing him up I used to have a regular programme. When I found anything missing I called him up and stated the fact and gave him five minutes in which to return the article. He would weep and protest and I would take him by the neck and slam him around. When he had been half killed he would agree to restore the property. The cook and the boy came next. They would steal and sell the provisions, the cooking utensils or whatever else they could pick up. I had three or four cooks sent to jail and I discharged three or four others, but the last one was as big a thief as the first. The only way to deal with them was to use a whip. Then came my gang. There was nothing for them to steal except the field outfit, but they stole that about twenty times a year. No matter if we were out in the jungle, and no matter that no native fence in India dared to buy the loot, they would steal just the same and bury the instruments under the ground. A hundred different mornings I got up to find the gang sitting around and everything gone. The foreman always explained that thieves had entered the camp as he slept, and he would weep and lament and excuse himself in a way to convince you that he was telling the solemn truth. He wasn't, though. He was lying straight from the shoulder. My plan was to catch him by the neck and boot him. After about twenty kicks he would agree to turn up the stuff. Perhaps it would be dug up within fifty feet of my tent, and it was laughable to witness the pretended astonishment of every man in the gang.

"One of the queerest jobs put up by the thieves was the stealing of a bridge over the Kista river. It was a wooden bridge 250 feet long for a quarry railroad. Iron bolts were used in the frame work and the structure was a solid one. The rainy season came on just as the bridge was finished and before the approaches were completed, and all work was stopped. The thieves had a week to work in, and there were a hundred of them. They brought flatboats down to the bridge and the first thing taken was the iron rails. Then they removed all the bolts, and as fast as the framework fell apart it was loaded up. When they got through nothing was left but a skeleton on supports. The man who bossed that job had not asked himself where he could sell the stuff. As a matter of fact, it couldn't be sold. It was taken just the same, and if the boats hadn't been wrecked on a sandbar the plunder would have been dumped into a jungle. Of course, the railroad company got after the fellows, and in a few days about 80 of them were arrested. When the boss was asked what put the idea of stealing a bridge into his head, he replied that he had noticed it was unguarded. He would have been satisfied, he said, could he have gotten half price for ten of the iron bolts. All the fellows were sent to prison for long terms, but none of them complained of the law. What they complained of was the carelessness of the railroad people in leaving a big bridge ungarded as a temptation. After hearing of the bridge affair you will not be surprised at the stealing of a freight train. Such a thing actually happened in the province of Nagpur. Six freight cars loaded with merchandise were run in on a siding at a small station one evening. When the station agent had gone home a band of thieves pushed the cars down to the end of the siding and then used some old rails to extend the track about twenty rods into the jungle. They got two cars in all right, but the third tipped over and blocked the way. During the night nealy all the contents of the five cars were carried off, and next day one of the thieves gave the whole snap away to the police for a sum amounting to about 30 cents.

"As for slick thieves, India has 'em by the thousands. No white man can approach a Hindoo in pocket-picking, and all the bolts and bars won't keep a burglar out. For a time I had quarters at Jypur with a government agent. The bungalow had just been erected, and special precautions had been taken against thieves. There were times when the agent had goodly sums in his possesssion, and on a dozen different occasions attempts had been made to rob him. In the new bungalow every door and window could be locked. The strong room was in the middle of the house. The walls were bricked up on the inside and the door was of iron. Chained to the floor was an iron chest, and of course the chest had a lock. With this room between the sitting room and dining room it appeared to be perfectly safe, especially as our servants were Europeans. The house was never alone by day, and at night there were four of us in it. One morning it was discovered that an attempt had been made to enter the strong room by cutting a hole through the floor. The bungalow was clear of the ground, and but for the brick and cement floor the fellow would have got at the box. What puzzled us was how he hit on the spot so exactly. He couldn't have done better with a tapeline and full liberty to use it.

"The hole he made was repaired and little said about the matter. Just a week later he returned. By climbing a tree he got up on the roof of the house, and working his way along he struck the exact spot from above. It was a thatched roof, and with his knife he cut out a square hole. The interior of the bungalow was ceiled, or, at least, the rafters were. He cut a hole through this wooden ceiling without noise, and was then able to drop down into the strong room. He first tried to pick the lock of the chest, but failing in that he determined to take the chest out. He had to file through a link of big chain, and then ascend and go for a rope. The chest weighed 175 pounds. By means of this rope, after enlarging the holes, he got it up and out on the roof. He had to descend by way of the tree, but he did it with that safe on his back. He also got over an iron fence nine feet high and had carried the safe a full mile when he was arrested by a patrol.

"After the fellow had been disposed of a new strong room was built in one corner of the parlor. It was a closet just large enough to hold the safe and made entirely of boiler plate. There were two locks on the door, and a bell was arranged to give an alarm in case a stranger meddled. There was a bedroom off this parlor, with door always open, and my friend and I slept there on cots. One night, two months after the other robbery, two thieves came after the chest. They entered the room over the top sash of a window, and working in the dark and within fifteen feet of two sleeping men, picked both locks with a stout piece of wire. Before attempting to open the door they disabled the bell. The chain on the safe ran through both handles and was secured to a big eye bolt screwed to the iron wall. They unscrewed this bolt and were then ready to take out the safe. Fearing to open a door, they cut out the panels of one, and safe, chain and eye bolt all together were passed through. The dead weight was over 200 pounds. It was in getting the safe over the fence that they made noise enough to arouse us, and one of them was shot and killed as he fled. They had worked in the parlor for four long hours without disturbing us. It would seem as if they must have made some little noise with the safe and chain, especially in passing them outdoors, but we hadn't been awakened, though both were light sleepers. It was probably better so. I asked the captured robber if he knew we were there, and he smiled blandly as he replied:

"'We were bending over you before we began at the door. Oh, yes, sahib, we knew that you were there.'

"'And did you drug us with anything?'

"'Not at all, sahib. There was no need.'

"'But suppose we had waked?" I asked.

"'We had our knives—you would have slept again!' he said, as a murderous gleam came to his eyes for a moment."

HOLES THAT LIGHTNING MAKES

How the Diameter of an Electric Bolt Is Measured.

"Did you ever see the diameter of a lightning flash measured?" asked a geologist of a writer in "Pearson's Weekly." "Well, here is the case which once inclosed a flash of lightning, fitting it exactly, so that you can see just how big it was. This is called a 'fulgurite' or 'lightning hole,' and the material it is made of is glass. I will tell you how it was manufactured, though it only took a fraction of a second to turn it out.

"When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus, by its great heat it forms a glass tube of precisely its own size. Now and then such a tube, known as 'fulgurites,' is found and dug up. Fulgarites have been followed into the sand by excavation for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the 'bore' of the flash.

"But fulgurites are not alone produced in sand. They are found also in solid rock, though very naturally of slight depth, and frequently existing merely as a thin, glassy coating on the surface. Such fulgurites occur in astonishing abundance on the summit of Little Ararat, in Armenia. The rock is soft and so porous that blocks a foot long can be obtained and perforated in all directions by little tubes filled with bottle-green glass formed from the fused rock. There is a small specimen in the National Museum which has the appearance of having been bored by the teredo, and the holes made by the worm subsequently filled with glass.

"Some wonderful fulgurites were found by Humboldt on the high Nevada de Toluca, in Mexico. Masses of the rock were covered with a thin layer of green glass. Its peculiar shimmer in the sun led Humboldt to ascend the precipitous peak at the risk of his life."

SANTA TERESA'S BANISHMENT.

Yaquis Compromised Her Family Because of Their Gratitude for Her.

"I notice," said S. H. Newman, "that some enterprising reporter has tried to make Santa Teresa responsible for the Yaqui rebellion. Santa Teresa is at her home in Clifton, Ariz., and has not been on Mexican soil since she was banished some years ago.

"I have heard the story of Santa Teresa's life from her own lips and from her father, and I know that she never did have anything to do with Indian uprisings in Mexico.

"Santa Teresa was born on her father's farm in the State of Sonora. Her father was then a wealthy farmer, residing more than 100 miles from the Yaqui reservation. The Yaqui Indians have heard of the wonderful healing powers of Santa Teresa, and a number of sick Yaquis had been cured by her. She won their everlasting gratitude, and their simple, superstitious minds endowed the kind-hearted farmer's daughter with divine power.

"One day there came to the Yaqui settlement a priest. The settlement had a little cathedral, but no priest except such as occasionally visited the village as this one did. The priest found in the little cathedral a very fine old painting which had been left there by the Spaniards. The priest wanted the painting and said he would take it and replace it with another painting. The Indians objected and finally told the persistent priest that he should not touch the painting. On returning to his regular station the priest reported that the Indians had rebelled against the Mexican Government. As a result of that report troops were ordered to the Indian village to subjugate the rebels.

"The Indians heard that the troops were coming and supposed that they were being sent to support the priest and take their painting. War signals flashed from every hill, and the Yaquis gathered in force to protect their painting of the Virgin. They went out to meet the soldiers, after having taken a vow that if they won they would all go to see Santa Teresa and take their wounded for her to heal.

"Well, the battle resulted in the slaughter of all the troops. To remember their vow the Indians went into the battle shouting 'Remember Santa Teresa!' Mexicans hearing the battle cry, concluded that Santa Teresa was responsible for the uprising when, as a matter of fact, she did not know anything about it.

"After winning the battle the Indians headed for Santa Teresa's home. It was a long march, but they were going to keep their vow. Runners notified Santa Teresa's father of what had happened and told him the Indians were coming. He knew their visit would cause the Government to suspicion him, so he took his family and hurried to the nearest military fort and notified the officers of the advance of the Indians. He returned to his home with the troops. The Indians had been there, and finding Santa Teresa gone had left several of their wounded and returned to the Yaqui country.

"The presence of the wounded Yaquis in Santa Teresa's home was accepted by the army officers as proof positive that Santa Teresa had been aiding the rebels, so she was ordered to leave the country. She did so, and has never returned or had any communication with Yaqui Indians. So you can see her banishment was a mistake, as was the Indian uprising."
—El Paso (Tex.) Times.

Kaiser's Sermon Puts a Sailor to Sleep

A good story about the Kaiser comes from Berlin. It is well known that his majesty, during his annual trip on board the Hohenzollern to the Norwegian fiords, is in the habit of conducting divine service every Sunday morning. He usually reads a short liturgy and follows the prayers with a sermon, not of his own composition, but from the collection of some well-known German divine. During his recent trip the officers of the Hohenzollern noticed that a sailor, during divine service, either overcome by the heat or from some other cause, had fallen fast asleep. Their consternation was great, and they were relieved when the imperial sermon came to an end and the sailor wakened with a start. After the service the captain called the sailor before him, gave him a sound rating, and sentenced him to two days arrest. Now, it happens that on Sunday afternoons on board the Hohenzollern it is the Kaiser's custom to hear the captain's report of the events of the preceding week. If any sailor has distinguished himself the Kaiser shakes hands with him or says a few kindly words; if a sailor has been punished the Kaiser hears the details. The captain reported the incident of the sleeping sailor and the punishment inflicted on him.

"Was he on the watch the night before?" asked the Kaiser.

"He was, your majesty."

"Then let the poor fellow off. Besides, it wasn't much of a sermon, anyhow."—Christian World.

Mistaken for a Coachman.

The late Cornelius Vanderbilt usually dressed in black even when not in mourning. He was clean shaven or wore only small side whiskers, and it was to these peculiarities of his appearance that was attributed a mistake once made by the sexton of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mr. Vanderbilt is said to have enjoyed the joke more than anybody else who heard it. Mrs. William D. Sloane, his sister, was on the point of having some garments sent to the church, when he came into her house on his way down town. He sent word that he wanted to see her immediately.

"Can't you wait a moment?" she asked. "I am anxious to send this bundle down to Dr. Hall's church."

"Oh," replied Mr. Vanderbilt, "I am going right by the church on my way down. Give me the bundle and I will let the sexton have it."

His offer was accepted and he started with the bundle in arm. When he reached the church he found the sexton there. The latter received the bundle thankfully, with many words of appreciation of the kindness of the lady who had remembered the needs of the church. Not so many days after this, Mrs. Sloane herself, on coming out of church, amid a fashionable concourse, happened to espy the sexton.

"John," said she, "did you get that bundle I sent you the other day?"

"Yes'm," was the cheerful reply. "Your coachman brought it Tuesday, mum."—New York Sun.

WILLIAM WIRT'S ROMANCE.

Col. Dick Thompson Tells How the Lawyer Reformed and Won a Bride.

When former Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson saw the story which is being widely printed about the reformation of William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States, he recalled that it was far different from the truthful one he used to hear at Culpepper Court House, Va., where he was born ninety years ago last June, and where Wirt, a young man, began the practice of law. The published story is to the effect that a young lady, while out riding near Richmond, saw a young man lying drunk at the side of the road. She left her carriage and placed a handkerchief over his face and then continued her ride. Some days later the young man called on her, having found her name on the handkerchief. He told her that he had signed the pledge. He kept the pledge and rose to be a famous man.

Colonel Thompson says that Wirt undoubtedly was an excessive drinker when he was a young man. On one occasion while on his way to attend court at Charlottesville he saw a congregation assembled in a church and stopped to hear the preaching. The preacher was a blind man named Waddell, whom Wirt described in his book "The British Spy," in eloquent language. A Dr. Gilmer, who lived near by, saw that Mr. Wirt was a stranger and asked him to have dinner. Mr Wirt became infatuated with the doctor's daughter, Miss Mildred, who was a woman of rare conversational ability. He called frequently and finally asked Miss Gilmer to marry him. She replied:

"Mr. Wirt, I am unwilling to conceal the fact that I entertain for you a strong attachment. You are a man of brilliant parts and have it in your power to reach high distinction, but I can never consent to become the wife of a drunkard. If you will promise me that you will not drink a drop of spirituous liquor for two years and keep your promise, I will consent to marry you at the end of that time." He made and kept the promise, and Miss Gilmer fulfilled her part of the bargain, too.

"About the time of the inauguration of General Jackson, which event I witnessed," says Colonel Thompson, "I heard Mr. Wirt make an argument before the United States Supreme Court. I was too young to appreciate the force of his legal contention, but I remember well his polished manner and his eloquence. I am inclined to give the story of his reformation preference over the recently published one for the reason that the latter is located in Richmond, where he did not live at the time of his first marriage. The lady he married in Richmond after the death of his first wife was Elizabeth Washington."

Water Inside a Pebble.

A remarkable pebble, says the Philadelphia Record, which was picked up somewhere in Egypt, that land of dark mysteries, is in the possession of a well-known lapidist on Twelfth street near Walnut. The stone is translucent, and at a casual glance looks like an ordinary seashore pebble. It is about half the size of a walnut and oval in shape. When the stone is held to the light its remarkable peculiarity is beheld. Inside is a drop of water that circles about the interior. How it ever got there is a mystery that nature alone could solve. The surface of the stone is perfect, but there is no doubt of the hollow interior. The pebble is only interesting as a curiosity, but many wealthy institutions have offered good round sums of money for it. The owner, however, will never let it get out of his possession, as it was given to him by an old sailor friend, who was drowned several years ago.

Rothschild Among Kings.

Among the anecdotes related by the Hon. John Bigelow in the Century, in a series of extracts from his conversations with Von Bunsen, is this about the famous banker Rothschild:

During the famous Congress of Vienna, each of the several monarchs present was the guest of some nobleman. On one occasion Baron Rothschild was invited par exception. He modestly went to take his place, not among the more exalted guests. When they discovered Rothschild, however, they all rose, one after the other, and saluted him, except the King of Prussia. Some one asked the king why he did not salute the great European Banker. "Did I not?" he replied. "Well, I suppose it was because I was the only one who did not owe him anything."

Current Pi.

"Here's a pretty kettle of fish!" said the lineman, as he looked at the twisted mass of wires after the big fire.

"Well," replied the intelligent compositor, "I should regard it more as a current pi."—Baltimore American.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED. KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 19

FOR STATE TREASURER,
WILLIAM T. CREASY.....Columbia County.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE,
S. L. MESTREZAT.....Fayette County.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE,
CHARLES J. REILLY.....Lycoming County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
CYRUS BRUNGART.....Millheim

TREASURER,
WM. T. SPEER.....Bellefonte.

REGISTER,
A. G. ARCHEY.....Ferguson Twp

RECORDER,
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AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BECK.....Walker Twp
W. H. TIBBENS.....College Twp

CORONER,
Dr. W. U. IRWIN.....Huston Twp

McKinley is as great a failure in putting up the price of wheat as he is in putting down the war.

The ticket at the head of this column is one which every honest citizen can support without the least compunction of conscience. They are clean men.

Word comes from Shamokin that "Farmer" Monroe H. Kulp is troubled with nervous prostration, and will be removed to Clifton Springs, N. Y., for the benefit of his health.

Wm. T. Speer, Democratic candidate for Treasurer, is a man who deserves much at the hands of his party. A life-long Democrat and a never ceasing worker for his party's success he has been. Vote for him.

If the Republicans can be kept on the defensive, as they have been thus far in state and county—and there is no reason why they shouldn't—that alone will go a great way toward electing Democratic tickets, and the voters will do the rest.

Ten cities want the Republican National Convention, namely, Cleveland, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City, Milwaukee, San Francisco, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Minneapolis, all will send delegations to Washington to seek the favor of the committee.

The total wealth of the United States will be nearly $100,000,000,000 (a hundred thousand millions) when the next century begins, and since the country has grown so rich we have become one of the first among nations that seek investment in foreign lands.

The Business Men's League, of Philadelphia, a Republican organization, whose members know how the State Treasury has long been manipulated for private profit, commends Mr. Creasy to the voters of the State as an honest man, beyond the reach of the influence which must necessarily surround any machine-choice candidate. What higher praise could be bestowed on a candidate?

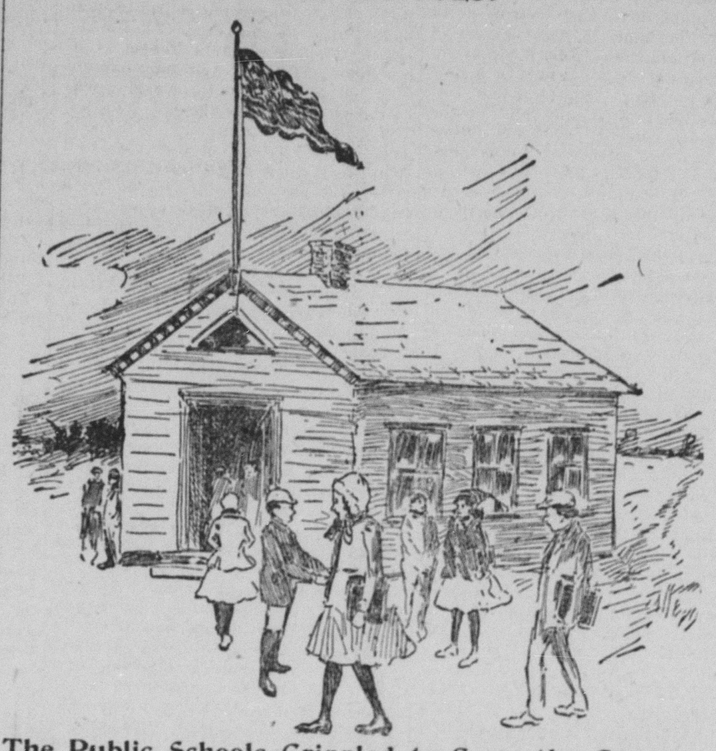
The Quay machine is having a soldier circus travel the state to arouse sympathy for the boodlers. A singing four are part of the crowd. Only desperate straits forces the machine to come down to this. Singing for the children in the schools is part of the program. This wont lead the people to forget who so shamefully robbed the state and the schools.

Ye children of the schools,
'Twas by machine tools,
You were robbed; aye, alone,
By Quay's tool, Governor Stone.
Sing it again, and again.

Senator Hanna says it is an insult to Admiral Dewey to place his name on the list of prospective presidential candidates. Probably Mr. Hanna really means that it is an insult to President McKinley to even think of anybody else in connection with the presidential nomination. But then that doesn't make it so by a good deal. If McKinley made a blunder and botch of the war—which is admitted—and needs instruction from Dewey how to go on, then the Admiral is the better man of the two for the presidency and it is an insult to the American people to talk about prefering McKinley to the hero of Manila.

The convention of the State League of Republican clubs at Harrisburg a short time ago did not overflow with enthusiasm, and in view of the fact that the Republicans are featuring the American flag as an issue in the Pennsylvania campaign this year it is somewhat remarkable that upon the assembling of the convention there was not a single flag in the hall, large or small, and that they had to send out and get one, proving that boodle was first and foremost in the minds of these patriots and the flag a secondary matter. Boodle first, then the flag to cover it over.

QUAY'S GOVERNOR STRIKES A BLOW AT THE SCHOOLS.



The Public Schools Crippled to Spare the Corporations From Additional Tax.

Governor Stone, the Brawling Friend of the "Little Red School House" Before Election, Their Enemy After Election.

Governor Stone Before Election.

Extract from a speech made at Smethport, McKean county, Oct. 19, 1898, at which were present the members of the County Teachers' Institute, which was in session in the town:

"The Republican party is one of education, and it has done more to make the common schools of Pennsylvania a success than any other political organization in the United States. A product of the common schools myself, if elected governor I shall do my part to maintain and protect them."

Governor Stone After Election.

"I withhold my approval from $500,000 annually, making $1,000,000 for the TWO SCHOOL YEARS beginning June 1, 1899."—Stone's $1,000,000 veto message.

The Common Schools of Pennsylvania.

The common schools are the glory of Pennsylvania, and have served as a model for the systems of other states. Thaddeus Stevens, the great commoner, was their main founder, and it remained for William A. Stone, the first governor that Boss Quay ever had the distinction of owning outright, to strike them a blow. He set the state aflame with indignation by his act. It rang from Lake Erie to the Delaware—from the northern tier to the southern border—with protests; and no governor was ever before guilty of so unpatriotic, un-American and needless an executive deed.

Governor Stone was master of the situation, and could have compelled the Republican state senate, under pain of vetoing the pet measures of the machine senatorial ring, to provide additional revenue, if necessary, to meet all demands on the treasury.

For years the Quay machine, by its delay in paying out the school funds, has embarrassed school districts all over the state, it being notorious that the money was kept back and held on deposit in the political banks that Quay and his henchmen might pocket the interest or use it in politics and stock speculations.

School authorities have been compelled to borrow money to meet obligations, while in many of the cities of the state there exists a lack of school accommodations. The schools are overcrowded, while children, barred from them, are neglected. The teachers are underpaid and justly complain that they have been compelled to wait a long time for their pittance.

This blow that Governor Stone has aimed at the schools vitally concerns every school teacher, school trustee and school director in the state. And again, if the governor can shave off one million dollars from the appropriation in 1899, what is to prevent him from lopping off two millions in 1901?

The excuse that the governor gave for his alleged veto of a part of the school appropriation was merely a pretext. The real reason for this outrageous act on the part of the executive was not given and dare not be given or commented upon by the unpatriotic governor of Pennsylvania. It has long been a political secret that Senator Quay intended to attack the school appropriation, as he never approved of the increases leading up to the five millions.

To the people of the state his act means higher local taxes, a reduction of teachers' salaries, fewer schools and a lowering of the high standard which has made the schools of Pennsylvania famous. He has struck at the very principle to which the people of Pennsylvania owe their greatness as a state. He has given the lie to the proud boast that the Republican party is the guardian of the "Little Red School House."

While Governor Stone vetoed a million dollars of the school appropriation, he cheerfully signed the large appropriation for military purposes, and indicated in advance that the already large sum should be increased. This shows that he believes more in training men to kill their fellows than he does in training our children that they may grow up without murder in their hearts.

WHAT REPUBLICAN PAPERS SAY.

It is a common saying that a man is bound by his own witness. Let us see what some prominent Republican witnesses have to say of the Quay ticket and the manner in which it was selected.

If any Democrats outside of Philadelphia are apprehensive that the metropolis may give a Republican plurality to overcome the sweep of the rest of the state by Farmer Creasy and his colleagues on the Democratic ticket let them take courage from the most extraordinary revolt ever witnessed in the Philadelphia newspapers against machine misrule. While the Democratic newspapers are doing splendid service for the ticket, the following remarkably severe comments upon the work of Quay's convention are extracted from editorials in Republican and independent Republican newspapers of the great city:

ONLY ONE SATISFACTORY NAME.

"We regret that the work of strengthening the ticket by nominating men who would poll the the full party vote should have stopped with the nomination of Mr. Brown. Mr. Barnett brings with him a certain nebulous military halo from the Philippines, which it is hoped may distract attention from his political record as an extreme factionist and chronic opponent of regular Republican nominations. Precedent and propriety alike dictate that Mr. Dimner Beeber, now serving acceptably on the superior bench by appointment, should be nominated as his own successor. He is a man of rare judicial qualities, and there was no reason why he should be superseded, except to give place to Mr. Adams."—Phila. Press, Rep.

SHARP COMMENT ON CANDIDATES. DATES.

"It is not as a candidate for a military commission that Colonel Barnett is now before the people. It is to be regretted that the orators who placed his name before the Harrisburg convention did not keep that fact in mind. In their speeches they made much of his soldierly achievements, which was right, but they abstained altogether from touching upon his qualifications for the office of state treasurer, which was an equally strange and unfortunate oversight. And the platform on which he stands is likewise without a word of apology for the laches and crimes of past treasurers, or promise of more faithful performance of duty in the future. The platform pledges Colonel Barnett to nothing, if elected.

"Eminent soldiers have often been failures in office. The qualities needed to win distinction in war are not identical with those required of the civil servant.

"Colonel Barnett must hasten to repair the omissions of the platform and of his speechmaking sponsors at the convention. His Democratic opponent, William T. Creasy, is making a canvass which appeals to the good sense of the community. That is to say, he recognizes that as a candidate for state treasurer he should devote himself to convincing the public that he is familiar with the functions of the office, and that he is fitted in capacity and character to discharge them. He takes it for granted that the people of Pennsylvania are intelligent enough to understand that it is of more importance to them that their treasurer should be capable and upright than that he should be either a Republican or a Democrat—that the holder of this state office has no influence whatever in determining the nation's policy as to the tariff, the basis of the currency, or expansion of the republic's boundaries. He assumes that the question of the treasurer's personal honesty is of immeasurably greater practical moment than his ability to deliver a glowing harangue in favor of honest money.

"Farmer Creasy is a plain man with an unusual gift for plain speech. He knows all about the history of the state treasury. He is a citizen of established reputation, about whose integrity and courage to do what is right nobody has any doubt.

Colonel Barnett, if he is wise, will realize that he must meet Farmer Creasy on his own ground—that he must go before the people and ask election to the state treasurership, not as a soldier nor as a believer in protection and the gold standard, but as a man the equal in honesty and trustworthiness of Farmer Creasy. If he shall fail to do that and rely on the magic of his uniform and the prestige of the Republican national administration to pull him through, he will be wanting in candor and in perception of the real need of the situation."—Phila. North American, Rep.

QUAY'S PERSONAL CHOOSING.

"When the curtain was raised on the convention it was perceived how deftly the stage, the center of which was occupied by Manager Quay, had been set. The actors were his puppets, who moved only when and as he pulled the strings. The candidates were of his personal choosing; the platform was of his own making; the delegates were present not as representatives of the will and power of the people of the commonwealth, but as the representatives of the political fortunes of the ex-senator. The convention was his convention; it was controlled by him without contention or protest; it made no decrees, no nominations of its own initiative, and it originated no declarations of principles—it affirmed those of Mr. Quay. The convention merely executed his decrees, ratified his nominations and proclaimed his policies."—Philadelphia Ledger, Ind. Rep.

TRADEMARK OF THE MACHINE.

"The Republican state convention at Harrisburg has plainly demonstrated the mastery of Matthew S. Quay over the party organization in Pennsylvania. The proceedings, the platform and the ticket all bear the trademark of the machine. Mr. Quay and his followers were easily in command of the situation at every point, and the convention, for the most part, was little more than a ratification of the program which had been mapped out for it by the little coterie of bosses long ago in their Sabbatn musings by the sad sea waves."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Rep.

QUAY RIDES ROUGH-SHOD.

"The convention went the whole figure, so to speak, commending the governor's action in lopping a million dollars off the school appropriation, and likewise his action in appointing to the existing vacancy the senior senator. Some ingenuous persons may have thought that Mr. Quay would not press his advantage so far, that he was in a conciliatory mood, and would make some tangible "concessions" to the insurgent element of the party, in the hope of keeping the independent voters in line for the ticket at the November elections. Whenever he has had the power to work his will he has exercised it to the fullest extent in a dull, brutal way, regardless of ultimate consequences. Experience has taught him that there is little danger in this course, and that so far it has not brought him to material grief. So he has gone on, from year to year, shaking the plum tree and trafficking in the spoils of office, giving no thought to and displaying no fear of a possible collapse of the political structure which he has reared. The old man had decreed that he and his henchmen in the executive mansion should be endorsed, and endorsed they were, and that was the end of it, as far as the convention was concerned. As time passes during the next ten weeks, it will be seen whether or not it was the end of it as far as the voters are concerned."—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

THE MACHINE AND THE TRUSTS.

"The fact that the Harrisburg convention's platform contains no anti-trust plank is bringing from sundry quarters condemnation upon its framers. But really they do not deserve blame. Men do not willingly subject themselves to ridicule, nor do they practice hypocrisy for mere love of false pretense.

"Had the Republican machine of Pennsylvania declared against the trusts it would have found nobody to believe in its sincerity, and provoked scornful laughter. To ask the machine to denounce trusts is equivalent to inviting children to pass resolutions against their parents.

"Were it not for the trusts, for corporations which spend money freely to retain thieving privileges and to escape the payment of their fair share of taxes, the machine would not exist.

"If the Republican organization that held the convention at Harrisburg had condemned the Standard Oil company, for instance, and pronounced against the criminal conspiracy which is maintained by that and other monopolies, it would have drawn the sword against the authors of its being and been guilty of at least appearing to wish to commit the unnatural crimes of parricide and matricide.

"The silence of the machine's convention on the subject of trusts was a decent manifestation of respect for the intelligence of the people of Pennsylvania."—Phila. North American.

CHALLENGE TO ANTI-QUAY REPUBLICANS.

The Philadelphia Press, which probably speaks with a more authentic voice for the McKinley administration than any other journal in the country, says of the Quay convention:

"The prominence given to national issues to the exclusion of state questions in the formal speeches and the platform of yesterday's Harrisburg convention would greatly puzzle a foreigner studying for the first time American political institutions. He would understand it better when he learned that in the national field the record of the Republican party is a great and glorious one, in which all its members, and, indeed, all citizens, can take a just pride, while in this state an unprincipled close corporation known as the machine has taken control of it and uses it so far as it dare and can for its own selfish purposes.

"Senator Penrose was on safe ground in eulogizing at tedious length the good work of the national Republican party. Most of the platform rides at anchor in the same haven of refuge. The endorsement of Governor Stone's administration was, of course, to be expected from a convention constituted and controlled as this one was, but very many Republicans will not second that endorsement. The expression of gratitude to Mr. Quay and the approval of the governor's action in appointing him to the senate is a direct challenge to all the Republicans who are opposed to Mr. Quay and think that his appointment under the circumstances was indecent and improper. This plank in the platform will be remembered when the rest is forgotten, and will cost the ticket many votes. Perhaps nothing less could be expected from a Quay convention, and the Republican plurality, though a minority of the whole vote, is still very large and invites undue confidence."

Our local Republican papers do not like to hear about the excellent qualities of the gentlemen who compose the county Democratic ticket, fearing that their popularity and eminent fitness for the places for which they are named will make it go hard with the Republican candidates. And so it will.

In a recent issue a paper in Columbia county accused Wm. T. Creasy, the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, with having used language in a speech in that county, offensive to the pensioners. The president of the meeting, D. K. Laubach, who is a stalwart Republican and an ex-soldier with Russel Karns, G. W. Knouse, J. H. Vansickle, F. S. Smith, I. E. Patterson, G. W. Hirleman and J. L. Kline, all soldiers of the war of the rebellion and who were present at the meeting, have signed a statement declaring that the published article is false, and that Mr. Creasy did not even touch upon the question of pensions in that address. While in the Legislature Mr. Creasy's vote was always cast in favor of pensions.

Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Sale Register.

OCTOBER 20—G. M. Smetzler, 1 mile east of Potters Mills; 4 horses, 7 milch cows, 28 head of young cattle, wagons, buggy, binder, plows, and other farm implements. Sale at 10 o'clock. Wm. Goheen, Auc't.

OCT. 28—The heirs of the estate of John H. Bible, dec'd., offer at public sale, a farm in Potter twp., Centre Co., 1 mile north of Potters Mills and 1 mile southeast of Centre Hill, containing 55 acres. Good house, barn, and necessary outbuildings; running water at house and barn. Sale at 2 p. m.

NOVEMBER 2.—R. D. Runkle, of Spring Mills; 2 horses, 4 cows, 7 head young cattle, reaper, mower, wagons, corn planter, harness, and other farm implements. Sale at 1 o'clock.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Pennsylvania, Centre County ss:

SEAL

I George W. Rumberger, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1899, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court, on motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Runkle, deceased, to come into Court on the fourth Monday of November, next, to accept or refuse to accept at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 28th day of August, A. D. 1899.

GEO. W. RUMBERGER,
C. O. C.
W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff's Office, Oct. 12, '99. Sheriff
Bellefonte, Pa.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of James G. Evans, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for settlement.

L. KRYDER EVANS,
J. WELLS EVANS,
JOHN M. EVANS,
DANIEL M. WOLF,
Executors.
Spring Mills, Pa., Oct. 5, '99.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of William Weaver, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WM. M. GROVE, Adm'r.
aug31-6t Centre Hill, Pa.

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Overcoats, Reefers, Storm Coats and Heavy Blizzard Garments

For Men, Boys and Children,

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We are fully prepared for all emergencies in all Departments.

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Do not forget the Ladies' Department.

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Montgomery & Co., BELLEFONTE.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21 1899.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON EASTWARD.

7.32 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 11.48 a. m., New York 2.08 p. m., Baltimore 11.55 p. m., Washington 1 00 p. m. Parlor car and passenger coach to Philadelphia.

9.27 a. m.—Train 30 Daily for Sunbury Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8 11 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.35 a. m., New York at 7.28 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

2.04 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.28 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.45, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.32 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.05 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.10 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.40 a m, Washington 7.55 a m, Baltimore 8.05 a m, Wilkesbarre 10 55 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 8.55 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.05 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.03 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.35 p. m., Philadelphia 4.35 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 30 p m, Baltimore 4.35 p m. daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 pm. (week days) arriving at Montandon 9.43 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, week days, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 7.55 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.55 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.23 a m, with through Pullman sleeping car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	A. M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 38	6 49	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 55	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 09
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 00	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 58	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 7.18 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.50 and 8.00 p. m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 7.35, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.28 and 10.04 a m. and 5.02 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 30 a. m., 10.05 a.m. and 5.04 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. E. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12½	8½	2½	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1½	7½	11½
PM	PM	AM	Ar, Lv.	A M	AM	PM
6 30	1 10	8 45	Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54
5 36	12 26	8 07	Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	Struble	7 20	11 24	5 08
5 31	12 22	8 02	Inn	7 28	11 28	5 38
5 30	12 20	8 00	State College	7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	BELLEF'NTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSB'G	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 32
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35		*11 30
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00		5 30
6 00			NEW YORK (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		NEW YORK (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.		p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

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OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——John Hook, Boalsburg's plasterer, was in town last Friday.

——Mrs. George Hoffer, of Altoona, is visiting at the home of J. D. Murray.

——Blaine Loveland, of Mill Hall, came up to visit his friends over Sunday.

——Rev. F. F. Christine went to Williamsport on Monday and returned again Tuesday.

——Miss Jennie Stahl, of Tyrone, is visiting her brother, James Stahl, west of Centre Hall.

——Mrs. Simon Harper visited among friends in Brush valley several days of last week.

——Mrs. B. D. Brisbin and daughter Mrs. Beulah Boone, spent Saturday and Sunday at State College.

——Our good friend, Jacob Wagner, of near Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller on Tuesday morning.

——Mrs. Walters, of Middleburg, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. M. Rearick at the Lutheran parsonage.

——Capt. A. C. Mingle and family, of Bellefonte, were calling on their many Centre Hall friends on Sunday.

——Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Rhoades arrived home last week from a three weeks' trip to Philadelphia and Reading.

——James A. Fiedler, former postmaster of Bellefonte, was in town Tuesday. He is soliciting for the Bellefonte *Republican*.

——Aaron Thomas and son Calvin, our hustling carpenter firm, are back in town again after working a couple weeks in Mifflin county.

——B. H. Arney, who had a bad fall in his barn one day last week and severely injured his right shoulder, is getting around with his arm in a sling.

——Mrs. W. Frank Bradford returned on Saturday from a trip to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Odenkirk, who accompanied her, is the guest of friends at Mifflinburg.

——Philip H. Meyer, the next Democratic Commissioner, was in Centre Hall last Friday, on a hurried visit to his friends. He reports a most favorable outlook for a big Democratic victory in the county this fall.

——Farmer George Gingerich, east of town, is quite ill with typhoid fever. George has out a big lot of unhusked corn, and today his many friends in the Grange propose turning in and doing him a kindly turn by hustling that corn out of the way.

——Michael M. Condo, our wholesouled butcher, last week hied himself off on a trip pleasure bent to some of his friends in the western states. He will stop in Ohio, and then to Illinois, where he has many Centre county friends to hunt up. He will be away for several weeks.

——Wm. R. From, now located in Mifflinburg, spent several days last week among his old Penns Valley friends, who are always glad to see him. He attended the Reformed Classis at Centre Hall on Friday. Miss Maud, his daughter, accompanied him to Spring Mills, where she spent several days with friends.

——Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Vonada, residing in Rosette, Lincoln county, Kansas, are in our valley on a visit among relatives and former friends. For several days they were the guests of Mr. S. D. Burris at Centre Hill. Mr. Vonada is a native of Woodward, where he was born and reared. This is his first visit east in twenty years.

——Rev. Kreider, of Windber, Pa., was a pleasant caller and fixed his label for 1900, having been a regularly paying subscriber for over 30 years. He informs us the town of Windber, Somerset county, started only two years ago, and already has a population of 6000, with 60 stores, electric light, telephones, telegraph and a railroad.

——Samuel Condo, of Burmingham, Iowa, arrived here last week on a short visit among relatives in this valley, and over Sunday was the guest of his nephew, James Durst, whose mother was a sister of Mr. Condo. Mr. Condo was raised in Ohio, and then emigrated farther west where he has been successful in business life, although unfortunate in losing his left arm at the shoulder during the last battle of the civil war.

Why Reed Retired.

Ex-Speaker Reed the other day expressed himself freely to a southern Republican Representative on the causes which compelled him to quit public life. Mr. Reed is totally out of harmony with the Administration on the Philippine policy, and believes that the Republican party, if it carries out the present plan of subjugating the Pilipinos by military power, will meet with disaster in the elections next year.

Another Way of Raising the Young.

When two boys, aged nine and eleven years, were brought into Snyder county court last week as witnesses, on being examined as to their knowledge of the nature of an oath it was discovered that neither had ever been to church or Sunday school.

MILLHEIM.

R. B. Hartman, a Respected Citizen, Died Sunday Afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Ricker are visiting at the home of Joseph Cantner, on Penn street.

Mr. Hoover and family, of Laureldton, were guests at the home of A. A. Frank on Sunday.

Miss Bertha Weiser, who had been spending the summer in Scranton, returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Harshberger, daughter of the late R. B. Hartman, of Aurora, Ill., came to this place on Tuesday to attend her father's funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stover, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Frank, Stover Snook and J. H. Reifsnyder were among our town people who took in the Exposition at Philadelphia last week.

Diphtheria has subsided and all the patients have passed the danger line, and are ready to go out. There have been no new cases for the last ten days and everything seems to indicate that the town is again free of it. At no time was it one-fourth as bad as reported, there having been only a few severe cases. The majority of the patients were up and around all the time.

On last Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, R. B. Hartman died at his home at Millheim, after a lingering and painfull illness. Reuben B. Hartman was one of the oldest, if not the oldest citizen of the town. He came to Millheim in 1839 and since that time has been a resident of the place. He was almost continually connected with the industries of the town. He was an unassumiug, hard working man, paid strict attention to his business. He was the father of eleven children. Three of the children died in infancy; his widow and eight children survive him. The surviving children are, C. W., J. H. B. and W. M., sons residing at Millheim; Mary E., married to John Harshbarger, and living at Aurora, Ill.; Anna M., wife of Willis Weber, residing at Rebersburg; Amelia M., wife of Leonard Stover, residing at Coburn; Lydia R., wife of P. P. Leitzel and Minnie, wife of A. F. Harter, both residing at Millheim. Politically, Mr. Hartman was a Democrat up to 1892, since that time he voted with the Prohibition party on State and National issues and Independent on local issues. He belonged to the Odd Fellows, being a member of the Millheim lodge. Religiously, he cast his lot with the Methodists, having served as class leader for a term of fifty years. While vigorous and able to attend services he took an active part in church matters. Being the oldest member of his church at this place, he will be greatly missed in the church boards. His age was 79 years, 5 months and 26 days.

TUSSEYVILLE.

Local Happenings and Personal Mention of Our Neighbors.

The farmers of our community are busy picking their winter apples.

A valuable cow belonging to William Mitterling died last week, from choking on an apple.

John Badger, of Mifflinburg, was a guest at the home of William Bitner a few days during the past week.

Rev. Eisenberg will deliver his farewell sermon in our church on Sunday afternoon; we are all sorry to see him leave.

A pleasant little company of six, from our valley, crossed the Seven mountains on Saturday. We hope they had a fine time at Siglerville.

Mrs. M. C. Ishler will have her opening on Friday and Saturday of this week, when she will be prepared to accommodate you with a complete line of millinery goods.

John Ruhl Killed in Kansas.

John Ruhl, who was a former resident of Union county, living at Hartleton and in Buffalo township, was killed on Sept. 28 near his home at Highland, Kansas, by being thrown from a wagon and breaking his neck. His age was 74 years. His wife and five children survive.

The family has lived in Kansas for the past 20 years.

A Bad Steal.

Some weeks ago when county physician B. E. Leipold was attending the colored smallpox patients in and about Clearfield, he wore a certain suit of clothing on all visits, and upon returning home would repair to a room in his stable, divest himself of that clothing, use proper disinfectants and don another suit in an adjoining room. When all the smallpox patients recovered Dr. Leipold left the smallpox clothing in the barn and there it remained until last week, when some thief entered and stole the whole suit.

Every farmer of this State, who has any pride for his calling, should do his utmost from now until election day to elect an honest member of his own craft to the Treasurership of Pennsylvania. The farmers are seldom honored with an important nomination, and they will stultify themselves if they fail to support a worthy fellow farmer when they have the opportunity. Mr. Creasy, if elected, as now seems certain he shall be, will be a credit to every farmer in the State.

Try the Reporter for all job printing

The Right Kind of Truck Farming.

Lewisburg Journal: We noticed an item going around in a few of the papers to the effect that a Centre county truck farmer raised 140 bushels of tomatoes on half an acre. He is not in the same class with our great truck farmer, Mr. Frank B. Rine across the river. Here are just a few items of things Mr. Rine has raised: From one acre he marketed 776 bushels of tomatoes; from four acres he had a crop of 3,000 bushels of beets; 80 barrels of peppers from three-quarters of an acre; 52 bushels of red raspberries from half an acre. Mr. Rine goes at farming in a scientific way and has the best kind of crops to back up his way of doing things.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

Milroy, Jennie M. Cross, in her 46 y.

Allensville, Joel H. Culbertson, age 76 years.

Belleville, Miss Martha Gettys, in her 77 year.

Philadelphia, Idon Harvey, age 47y.

Allegheny, Wm. I. Pierce, age 44y.

Lewistown, G. M. Rush, age 41y.

Granville, widow of Joseph Snyder, aged 80 years.

Milroy, Ira Thompson, in his 70 yr.

Recent Union County Deaths.

Winfield, wife of James Dunlap, age 83 years.

White Springs, Daniel Smith, in his 82 year.

Cedarville, Ill., Mary B. Barber, in her 78 year.

Idaville, Ind., Jos. T. Reiff, age 67y.

Mazeppa, Thomas V. Harbeson, age 78 years.

Mifflinburg, Rev. G. A. Lebkicher, age 30 years.

Adams, who is charged with having been a manager in several notorious swindling companies, is being run by the machine for Judge of the Superior Court. A nice ticket! It's an insult to ask any honest man to vote for a swindler.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Wheat	65
Rye	40
Corn	40
New Oats	29
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	5
Shoulders	8
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	30
Sides	5

SPRING MILLS GRAIN MARKET.

Corrected every Wednesday by Allison Bros.

Wheat	65
Corn	35
Oats	20
Rye	40
Barley	30

LINDEN HALL MARKET.

Corrected weekly by J. H. Ross.

Wheat, red	65
Wheat, white	60
Corn cars	35
Shelled Corn	26
Rye	40
Oats	20
Barley	30
New Potatoes	30
Eggs	15
Butter	20
Lard	6
Ham	12
Shoulder	10
Bacon	5
Roller flour	95

MARKETS.

Wheat, No. 2, Penn'a red, spot, 72.

Corn, 42c.

Eggs, fresh, 19c.

Butter, creamery, 24c; prints, do, 24.

Live Poultry, per pound:

Hens, 8a8½c; old roosters, 6a7c; spring chickens, 8a8½c; ducks, 8a9c; turkeys, 8 to 10c.

Baled Hay and Straw, per ton:

Timothy hay, choice, $16.

Mixed hay, choice, $14a15.50.

Straight rye straw, $14.50.

Wheat and oats straw, $8.50.

Choice apples, $2,50a2.75 per bbl.

Potatoes, choice, 43c per bushel.

Onions, 1.15a1.25 per bbl.

Milton Retail Market:

Butter, 26c; Eggs, 20c.

Chickens, per lb., 12c.

Potatoes, per bushel, 50c.

Cabbage, per head, 5c.

Onions, per bushel, 75c.

Williamsport retail market:

Apples 10a15, peck; quinces 10a25c a dozen.

Potatoes 40a50c a bushel; turnips, 15 a peck.

Chickens 12a14c lb; ducks 14a15.

Butter, 22a25c; eggs, 18a20c.; lard 8a 9c.

Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., Theory) says is best to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by J. H. Ross, Linden Hall; S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

The Trusts Closing the Plants.

From the Boston Advertiser: The complaints of the leather men at Woburn, because of the action of the trusts in closing down certain factories and shops, has attracted public notice; but months ago comment was made in these columns on the fact that quite a number of manufacturing establishments were being closed every month in Massachusetts, and the total number of persons thus thrown out of employment must be far larger than the public had come to understand. Most of the shutdowns so far, however, have been in places much smaller than Woburn—in little, almost isolated communities, whence news rarely gets to metropolitan journals. In such cases the cessation of work implies a blow to the whole community.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

Government Service.

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Oct. 12	73	47	clear.
" 13	75	54	clear.
" 14	73	55	clear.
" 15	74	52	clear.
" 16	63	43	cloudy.
" 17	65	56	cloudy.
" 18	68	57	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 17, morning and night .15 inch.

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Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

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6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
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9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
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19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
21	Asthma, Difficult Breathing.....	.25
22	Ear Discharge, Earache.....	.25
23	Scrofula, Swellings and Ulcers.....	.25
24	General Debility, Weakness.....	.25
25	Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations.....	.25
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FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS

How Moisture Is Retained—Hydraulic Cement for Peach Borers—Selecting the Pigs—How to Grow Seed, etc., etc

How Moisture Is Retained.

The many ways by which moisture may be kept in the soil to be used by the growing crop are judicious ploughing and tillage, mulches, underdrainage, applications of lime, salt, etc., and the adaptation of the crop to the soil.

The importance of thorough tillage, or something that can take its place, cannot be impressed upon the minds of farmers too strongly. I have read that deficiency in rainfall with intensified agriculture is preferable to abundant rains and neglect by the cultivator.—New York Weekly Witness

Hydraulic Cement for Peach Borers.

Professor Smith of the New Jersey experiment station was quite successful in combating tree borers by mixing hydraulic cement with skimmilk and applying to the trunk of trees. This forms a continuous coating and will remain in good condition during the entire summer. The larvae cannot penetrate it and a surface of this kind will not be selected by adult insects for the deposition of eggs. In all cases the cement should be broken up with a stiff brush when the danger season is over.

Boiling Water for Lice.

If you have through neglect allowed the poultry house to become overrun with lice, there is no surer way to rid it of them than to thoroughly scald the walls, roosts, nests and floor. What few lice escape this operation may be exterminated by applying immediately thereafter a coat of whitewash and kerosene.

The waste water on wash day admirably serves the purpose by simply returning it to the kettle and letting it boil. Apply it liberally to every part of the building, using a good sized cup for the purpose. Remove all straw and litter and drench the outside of all nest boxes.

This work should be done as early in the day as possible, and the house should then be thrown open and the sun and air given free access to it. During hot, dry weather the fowls will rid themselves of lice by means of dust baths, which they invariably take every day. During the winter this dust bath must be furnished them, and now is a good time to gather in a few barrels of dry road dust.

Selecting the Pigs.

In selecting the pig best suited for converting food into pork there are several matters to be observed and these should be paramount at the outset, as no after care can compensate for errors of selection. Fineness of bone insures having but little offal, and a pig with fine bone seldom disappoints his owner when he is slaughtered. A broad, dished face, with snout short and turned up, indicates an aptitude to fatten and is one of the surest indications of a good pig. No hog should have bristles, as these have been bred away from all the best breeds, and they will not be tolerated at present on any respectable farm, as they indicate coarseness, restlessness and preponderance of offal. Besides these outward indications, which include squareness of form, fineness of hair and depth and length of carcass, the propensities of the pig should be observed. He should not be a squealer, nor should he be restless. He should eat quietly and after his appetite is appeased should patiently lie down without even travelling around the pen. As a rule the disposition of the pig and his propensities correspond to his form, and but few errors will be made if the selection of the pig is made as directed. No corn should be fed till just previous to hardening the fat, and all heating or fat-producing food should be avoided as much as possible during the summer. A pig when in the pen will do well enough on vegetables, refuse, etc., if given a little bran and milk daily, as corn can do its duty later in the season.

How to Grow Seed.

If one is determined to grow his own seed there are some rules that must be observed, if a reasonable degree of success is expected. To prevent crossing only one variety of any species should be grown the same year. By growing one variety one year, a related variety the next and so on, there will be no crossing. If different varieties are grown, they should be grown as far apart as possible, although as already stated, there will even then be danger of mixing. It is not advisable to use any seed that is over one year old, if it can be avoided. Save seed only from the very best plants. Any vegetable that is not good enough for table use should not be selected for seed production. The early maturing plant will furnish seed that may be relied upon for early maturity. In saving cabbage seed save it from the seed that is produced from the full head and not the stump. The seedsmen destroy every plant that is not up to the highest standard. Remember, too, that when the same stock is used for several years, on the same ground, it will likely deteriorate. Fresh stock should be occasionally introduced and even if it comes from an adjoining farm, it will probably be better than your own seed.

Gather the seed when it is ripened, but before the pods burst. If a large quantity of seed is to be saved, it will be necessary, however, to gather it before it is fully matured, or there will be a loss from shelling. If seed ripens unevenly the stalks that are bearing the immatured seed may be cut and set in a shady place, and the seed will ripen.

Systematic Horse Breeding.

In order to make this branch of farming pay it is now essential to have some system about it, and breed for one or the other of the several popular types. The market demands horses for special purposes, and those which are neither one thing or another are difficult to sell. The grade of horses has been raised, and one must aim high, but aiming high without a definite purpose in view is bad policy—almost as bad as raising scrub horses. The type of horses that is in the greatest demand just now is the road, carriage or coach horse. There is quite a wide difference in this type, for a heavy coach horse is anything but a light carriage animal. Still there is sufficient likeness in this type or division to guide one in his work. Good road and coach horses bring handsome profits to the breeder, and there is no reason why any such animals should go begging.

Next to this type in popularity comes the cab horse. The prediction has been freely made that the automobile would drive the cab horse out of existence, but up to the present this animal is in considerable evidence in all towns and cities. The modern cab horse is comparatively heavy, and light ones would hardly answer the purpose. In fact, the day of the small and light horse has passed, and we are not likely to breed him again very soon. Even in the racer the tendency is to enlarge the type, and produce horses that are heavy and long-limbed. The omnibus horse is somewhat similar in type to the cab horse, except that he is heavier. The cab horse must be a quick animal and a good traveler, approaching somewhat to the type of the road horse. But the omnibus horse must excel in power and strength, and to gain this he must of necessity be bred heavy. The next type is the draught horse. This animal is well known to farmers, and has been bred in the past to perfection more than any of the others in demand to-day. Some magnificent draught animals have been bred in this country, and we can equal any that are imported from abroad. The stock in this country offers a splendid foundation for future breeding. When we come to the last type, that of the American trotter, we are also on familiar ground. No breeders of any country have brought the trotter to greater perfection than he is seen in this country, and when we speak of this type every one should know the characteristics aimed after. The American trotter is just beginning to be appreciated abroad, and the exports of these horses may in time lead to an expansion of the business. Certainly we can breed trotters for those who wish them that will excel in almost every point.—James Ridgeway, in American Cultivator.

Poultry Points.

Allow the hen plenty of time to determine whether or not she wants to sit; do not try to hurry such matters. If the hen is inclined to fight everything and everybody that comes near her she will not make a good sitter. It requires a kind, gentle hen to be a good sitter and good mother. If the poultryman would only put two or three shingles or boards on the hen house he might save himself serious loss from roup. Feed musty grain to fowls and expect indigestion. So long as any one treats the poultry business as a side issue he will get slim profits. A lazy man ought to be at least industrious enough to keep his money out of the poultry business; it is no business for a lazy man. Raising poultry for profit requires daily attention like any other branch of farm industry. Furnish as cool a place as is practical for the poultry in the heat of the summer. For the comfort of the birds and your own profit furnish plenty of good cool water for them.

Do not bother with a bird that has a bad case of genuine cholera, but kill and bury it. In light cases of cholera give a little alum in the water, and if the bird shows improvement feed on bread and milk and table scraps. Hens that are too fat may lay blood spotted eggs. Different breeders feed chickens differently, and the whole matter is a problem. The best thing to do is to stick to the system that has been reasonably successful in your own experience. The digestion of a chick is not weak, but strong, if the food is suitable. Some think that brooder chicks are more liable to bowel troubles than are chicks with the hen; if they are given a very little or no water until they are four weeks old they will likely escape this trouble. Chicks are not all alike, and what may prove good feed for some may not prove good for others. Moulting is a serious process, for it is such a drain that the hen is liable to catch cold or contract other diseases. The moulting hen may grow fat, because the feathers require very little carbon, and may yet be weak. Do not dispose of the early moulting hen, for she will be the earliest layer. The Indian game is solid and has an abundance of breast meat.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Reserved.

Mrs. Croesus—They say Mrs. Chillingly is the most exclusive woman in society.

Mrs. Gadfly—Indeed, yes. I believe she will hardly look at herself in the glass.—New York Journal.

The Italian railways carried in 1897 nearly 12,500,000 foreign passengers, of whom 6,219,813 traveled first class, 5,688,444 second and only 389,000 third

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Doctors seem to be about the best patrons of the motor vehicle industry at present.

Walter Wellman says the pole can be reached, but he hastened back to a warmer climate with that important discovery before he reached it.

A Boston girl who received a proposal of marriage by telegraph the other day replied by wire, "Emphatically yes," and paid for the message. She must in times past have carelessly permitted a chance or two to go by.

The wonderful growth of Berlin during the last twenty years causes that city to be regarded as the "Chicago of Europe," a phrase which flatters our Western neighbor so far as external embellishment is concerned.

The Missouri hen is justified in cackling. The shipments of poultry and eggs from that State exceed the value of the combined shipments of wheat, corn, oats and hay. We may expect an early corner in hens.

It should be carefully noted by a beginner, states a well-known teacher of languages, that Spanish-American peoples do not pronounce as the Castilians do. It is better, however, to learn the pure Castilian, and then, if found expedient, make the local variations. The pure Spanish is always understood even by those who know or use only the American Spanish.

It is stated by those who are supposed to know that satin will be prominent in feminine dress this winter. This fabric once went out of fashion for a peculiar reason. A notorious English woman murderer went to the scaffold in a satin dress, and in consequence the stuff was tabooed immediately, and remained out of favor for years.

A building in Litchfield, Conn., has recently been identified as that in which the first law school in America was taught. It is a one-story wooden structure and has been occupied by negroes as a dwelling for some years past. The Litchfield Law School was founded by Chief Justice Tapping Reeve about the end of the Revolutionary War. It graduated 1,024 students before its discontinuance.

Frenchmen are taking kindly to bull fights. A bull ring to accommodate 10,000 people has just been constructed at Enghien, near Paris. Parisians should defer to civilized customs to the extent of putting boxing gloves on the bulls' horns.

The French surgeon, Dr. Doyen, has exhibited to numerous doctors and students at the Kiel University cinematograph pictures showing various surgical operations. The doctor advocates the use of such pictures for the education of students, saying they are far more effective than the most elaborately written descriptions.

There are few bandits of the "Black Jack" type remaining in the United States. Like the "bad man" of the mining camps, the outlaws who operate on an extended scale are being crushed out by civilization's advance. With them is going the last trace of romance that found its source in Sherwood Forest in the days of Robin Hood. Robbery is degenerating into the petty thuggery of the city's slums. It is less romantic perhaps, but, in view of the appalling records of men like "Black Jack," it is much more satisfactory to the community.

That the world is willing to reward its humorists richly is a very good sign for the world. It indicates that the world knows how much better it is to laugh than to cry, even though it has to buy its laughter, not having internal resources of joy. On the other hand, the solemn man with a mission has a sense of his own importance to uphold him which the humorist never has; for the humorist knows that all is vanity and that he is but the iridescent bubble on the top that will be gone in an instant. A man with a mission, be he never so little understood, is upheld by his mission, whereas the best that the humorist can do is to laugh rather ruefully at himself—and laughing at one's self is not an inspiring occupation.

An occasional failure of the harvests in Great Britain, France and Switzerland is now made good by the appearance of a new harvest which is as steady as the traditional ice crop and granite crop in Maine, and which differs from them only in its steady growth. This is the crop of American tourists, which has again broken the record. The leading London tourist agency estimates the European crop for the year at not less than 70,000 Americans, who have yielded an average return of $2,500 per tourist to the European harvesters. In round numbers we may call the total $100,000,000, or a little bit more than the value of Nebraska's 300,000,000 bushel corn crop at thirty cents a bushel.

There is nothing nowadays that a syndicate won't do, no intention that may not be credited to it, no hope that it may not entertain observes Harper's Weekly. An American syndicate is reported to have recently paid a million dollars for two small islands, La Cruza and La Ramon, off the shores of Cuba. They are said to be rich in iron, and—here comes in the syndicate's special rainbow—they are declared to be historically and unquestionably the islands to which the buccaneers who sacked Panama carried the captive women and all the treasures looted from that rich town. The syndicate finds basis for the hope that this pirate hoard may still remain, and may be discovered. They say a corporation has no soul, but no one denies that syndicates have imaginations.

"America is Opportunity," Emerson declared. That every man had an equal chance here has been our boast. Whatever talent he had, in proportion to the industry with which he used it, this country has offered him in the past a free field and an equal opportunity with every other man to rise from the smallest beginnings to the largest measure of independence and prosperity. Because of this equality of opportunity millions of people have come to us from the older nations of Europe, where men born into the wage-working class remain there all their lives, and their children after them, never or very rarely rising or hoping to rise into the better conditions of the classes above them.

It is to be hoped that the projected great national park in Minnesota of 7,000,000 acres—nearly eleven thousand square miles—will soon become an accomplished fact. Such a reserve would not only put an end to timber devastation in that region, encourage propagation of game, and protect from exhaustion the hundreds of lakes and streams with which that country abounds, but it would forever place at the disposal of the people a reserve park which would afford rural delight to millions when civilization and progress have built up great cities, and the nation's domain has been occupied by the habitations of industry and thrift and of luxury. Now is the time to acquire these beautiful lands as a heritage for future generations. The National Treasury can pour out its money in no more beneficent direction than in promoting and fostering such a praiseworthy enterprise says the Christian Work.

It is time for our people to wake up and insist that Congress shall do something effective to stop the adulteration of food and medicines. The only thing, however, that Congress can do is to control the interstate commerce in adulterated articles and regulate their sale in the District of Columbia and the Territories. That we have not hitherto found it practicable to pass a national pure food law to this limited extent seems scandalous since we are behind every other civilized nation on earth. But we must understand the meaning of the term "adulteration." No one contemplates prohibiting the substitution of an artificial for a natural article. No one will be prevented from putting chicory in the place of coffee, or from making animal fats look and taste like butter. Manufactured honey may be just as healthy and palatable as the product of the bees. What is intended is to prevent the swindling connected with such practices. Our trade morals are fearfully defective, and it is the function of Congress to do all it can to improve them. Hence the object of the law should be to make the manufacturers by true labels tell the truth about the contents of their packages and bottles. The public should know what it is buying. There need be no fear that it will buy sand for sugar or clay for flour

Two Big Vessels Compared.

The new White Star liner the Oceanic, is the largest boat ever constructed. Up to the present day the Great Eastern held that distinction. It will be, therefore, interesting to give some particulars of the older ship for the purpose of comparison. Her length on the upper deck was 692 feet, whilst between perpendiculars it was 680 feet; she was, there, 13½ feet shorter than the Oceanic. In regard to breadth the Great Eastern far exceeded the new White Star boat, being 83 feet on the beam, and, therefore, 15 feet the wider of the two. The depth of the Great Eastern was 58 feet, but that measurement was from her keel to her highest deck, whilst above the upper deck of the White Star ship there are a promenade deck and a boat deck. It was said that the weight of the Great Eastern and her engines at the time of launching was 12,000 tons; the weight of iron in the hull was put down at 8,000 tons, and the capacity for coal and cargo was stated to be 18,000 tons. If the weight of ship and engines are added to the latter figure a displacement of 30,000 tons is obtained, which is somewhat greater than that of the Oceanic.

Very Large String Beans.

Two enormous string beans were exhibited on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Emory Kirwan. The largest measured 27½ inches in length and had 19 beans in the pod. These beans were cultivated by Mr. Kirwan in his yard, after three years' experimenting and grafting. He says the largest he produced measured 33 1-3 inches. The vines of these beans are no larger than the average string-bean vine, and they produce as many pods as the ordinary vine. Two pods grow on a stem, the same as other beans, and Mr. Kirwan claims they are good eating, as they are brittle and tender when first cut, and can be strung with ease.—Baltimore News.

A Song Popular in Peru.

"After the Ball" is the most popular song in Peru. You hear it everywhere, the bands play it in every programme, the sweet demoiselles pound at it on their pianos as you pass up and down the residence quarter and the peons whistle it in the street. The words have been translated into Spanish and are familar to everybody.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

NEWS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMININE TOPICS.

Novel Features for a Frock—Teach Children to Read Aloud—A Beneficent Club Idea—A Feminine Failing.

Novel Features in a Frock.

A smart black frock presents several novel features. It is of light weight material, trimmed with plaitings of black mousseline de soie and with a deep collar of white silk, embroidered with black passementerie. The collar is square in the back, but cut in front in deep shawl points. It is edged with two rows of plaited mosseline de soie and nearly covers the bodice. The skirt is made with a tunic, very close, but slightly draped on one side near the back. This is edged with a plaiting of black mousseline de soie over white.

Teach Children to Read Aloud.

A mother should take great pains to teach her children to read aloud acceptably. Much time and money are often expended in cultivating the voice for singing, and yet quite as much pleasure may be given by the person who reads aloud in a pleasing manner. No attempt need be made at elocution as the word is ordinarily understood; distinct utterance and proper emphasis so as to convey to the hearer the meaning of the sentences read are all that is necessary.—October Ladies' Home Journal.

A Beneficent Club Idea.

Decidedly unique among women's clubs is the as yet unnamed blind-woman's club of New York city. Projected by a few big-hearted women, it is intended that it shall offer opportunities to this unfortunate class, who, because of their sightlessness are apt to wander "over the hills to the poorhouse." In two ways this club will be a godsend to the sightless. In a clubhouse fitted up to suit their special needs instruction will be given in occupations that will make them self-supporting. At the same time this central club may be a place of exchange or sale of their handiwork. The social and intellectual culture of these blind women, on the other hand, will not be overlooked. There is a scheme whereby reading aloud of newspapers and books is to be a pleasant diversion while the women work, or a course of study is to offer systematic improvement in the hours of leisure.

With all these novel advantages these blind club-women may doubly console themselves with the saying, "If eyes were the windows of the soul there would be more women who squint."—Woman's Home Companion.

Confetti As a Hair Decoration.

One of the noval features of the recent floral fete at Saratoga was the appearance in the ballroom, on the promenade, and even on the streets—given over to carnival mirth—of pretty girls, whose wavy, fluffy pompadours were sprinkled with the parti-colored confetti thrown indiscriminately at any given mark by the passer-by, and often, it may be remarked en passant, by each other, when beauty observed how attractive this addition to her coiffure was.

Silver spangled girls marched about, their pretty heads liberally sprinkled with red, blue, green and yellow particles; staid matrons, with soft, gray rolls, added a not unpicturesque item to the artistic effect. More than one expressed regret that the fashion was as fleeting as the mirth which inspired its appearance. An agreeable feature of the confetti is the fact of its readiness to be brushed away, differing from powder or gold dust, which requires careful manipulation to remove it, after the ball is over.—New York Herald.

South Africa's First Lady.

Mrs. Hanbury Williams is the first lady of the land in South Africa. As sister to His Excellency Sir Alfred Milner, her position would credit her with this title. Sir Alfred is a bachelor, and devoted to the closest study of finance and statesmanship, and cares little for social gayety, and, were it not for his accomplished sister, the aristocracy of Cape Colony would fare ill in entertainment at the government mansion. As it is, there has never before been such a charming hostess to grace the "White House" of Cape Colony. A beautiful woman of the most highly cultured English type, Mrs. Williams simply radiates feminine grace and loveliness, and has become popular beyond description. This is not an easy matter at the tip end of the African continent, for one is supposed to walk in the straight and narrow path prescribed by the customs peculiar to the country. Shortly after arriving there, two years ago, Mrs. Williams infringed on one of these laws in a way that made her the talk wherever English women congregated, and an attempt was made to socially ostracize her. The racial feeling in Cape Colony is intense, and not being acquainted with this fact, Mrs. Williams, when giving prizes to the children of the public schools, after kissing a little white girl, stooped down and touched the lips of a little Kaffir girl who had achieved equal distinction with her white sister.

A gasp of horror on the part of all the ladies present followed the move, and a clergyman leaned over and acquainted Mrs. Williams how she had shocked the audience. It was rather a trying moment, but instincts of justice prevailed over taste, and when the next colored girl came along, the first lady in the land kissed her as though it was the customary thing to do, and she found that it reacted only to her popularity.—Harper's Bazar

The Tailor Finished Gown.

The idea in Paris seems to be wholly the tailor finish. It is not precisely the tailor finish, either; it is rather the elaboration of dressmaking with tailor fineness. Work on all gowns is remarkably complex, difficult and elaborate. The amount of fine work and the diversity of handicraft used are simply bewildering, and to the average dressmaker almost dismaying. She must, indeed, be an artist, and must have the very best kind of help in order to even approximate the dresses that this season most favors. The old prices for making cannot well be followed, as the new ideas require so much work and such fine work that the cost of production is doubled and even trebled if the costumes are finished at all in the manner which the new styles require.

Dresses of this kind are not confined to plain cloth. Every class of goods is taken into the assortments, even silks and velvets. Wedding gowns of satin are made under this new system, and in the extreme smoothness of the outline and the elaboration of the work a more refined effect is produced than ever before.

There is a charm about this fineness and neatness which the woman of good taste can appreciate so thoroughly that she is always willing to pay for it, and is never satisfied until she is the owner of a wardrobe made in this manner. The coarse, wild stitches of the dressmaker, the make-believe finishes and the indifferent touch in linings, facings and general embellishment will this season give way to a class of handicraft of which only experts are capable.

Beautiful gowns are made in plaids with fancy silks in contrast, plain and plaid cloths, embroidered cashmere robes, incise broadcloths, embroidered satins and satin-corded velvets, all sufficiently elegant and elaborate to please the demand for striking dresses, and yet at the same time so simple in finish as to suggest the regime of fine sewing.—Dry Goods Economist.

A Feminine Failing.

"Worry wears out more people than work does, and fretting causes more unhappiness in families than either sickness or poverty," writes Mrs. Moses P. Handy in the Woman's Home Companion. "Indeed, the secret of happiness may almost be said to be making the best of everything, and good humor under all circumstances the most useful virtue which man, and more especially woman, can possess. There are good women who to-day would peril life and limb for husband and children, yet who daily render their dear ones uncomfortable by going forth to meet trouble half way, and by grieving over that which is past and irremediable. If a thing can be helped by any effort of yours, go to work promptly and help it; if not, waste no time in vain repining. When your husband has made a mistake in business and times are hard do not wail over the mistake. Gather up the fragments and stand by to help him. If you can do nothing else you can at least pretend that you do not mind; can show him that you believe in him still, and prophesy that better times are coming. Nothing so chills a man's courage as the damp spray of a wife's tears. Did you never try to run your sewing machine without oil? Don't you know how the surfaces grind upon each other, and how hard the work is? Well, just as one hour of that scraping will injure the machinery more than a whole day's use would if properly oiled, just so one day's worry will dig more wrinkles in your face and sprinkle more gray in your hair than will months of patient, trusting labor. Worrying is an essentially feminine failing, and there are women who do it in spite of themselves. If you chance to be such a one, fret all to yourself in the privacy of your chamber, provided you have any privacy. But under any circumstances do not empty your basin of cold water—or worse, your bottle of tears—over the sitting room fire."

FASHION NOTES.

Chain purses of all kinds are the rage.

Detachable yokes and plastrons made of gauzy materials and lace entre-deux are not as much in favor as the fichu forms.

Stiffening is now put in only four or five inches deep, cutting it straight if French hair cloth is used, but if linen, canvas or crinoline it must be cut bias.

The mania for braiding dresses is likely to continue.

The nasturtium shades are beautifully copied this season in Lyons woven silk velvets and double-faced satin ribbons used in elegant millinery.

Plaid velvet in very bright shades for separate waists will be much worn during the winter, with very light-colored skirts. Shades of gray, or, again, black are preferred.

One can never have too many cuff buttons or sleeve links, and now a variety is almost a necessity when the colors of the shirt waist worn demand the same coloring in the studs and links.

With the tailor-made gowns there are smart mousseline de soie ties worn in all the delicate shades. The deep cream-colored ones, bordered with appliques of lace, are generally conceded to be in better taste.

The trimming era is not yet at an end. If one were to describe frocks as one really sees them and carefully mention all the numberless frills and furbelows on each particular one, it would scarcely be credited.

Saved Through Chess.

In 1396 Mohammed Balba usurped the crown of Granada in spite of the superior claims of his elder brother Jussef. He was very unsuccessful in his conduct of the war against the Christians and was at length assassinated by poison absorbed through his skin from a shirt. He entertained a desperate dislike to the brother whom he had injured, and when he knew that his own fate was sealed he sent an order to the governor of the prison in which Jussef was confined that he should be executed immediately. When the order arrived Jussef was playing chess with the chaplain of the prison. With great difficulty Jussef obtained a respite from the governor permitting him to finish the game. Before it was ended, however, news came that the usurper had died of the poison. This canceled the order of execution and Jussef, instead of going to the scaffold, mounted the throne.

Waiter—Kin Ah bring yo' an 'ade, sah?

Jollyboy—What kind of 'ades have you?

Waiter—Lemonade, orangeade an' limeade, sah?

Jollyboy—Bring me a serenade.

"He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A Burglary Story.

They were telling "burglary stories" on the veranda in front of the grocery store in a down-east town. "The man's hand was thrust through the hole he had cut in the door," said the star talker, "when the woman seized the wrist and held on in spite of the struggles of the man outside. In the morning the burglar was found dead, having cut his own throat when he found escape impossible; but the brave woman had not known he was dead, and so had not released her grasp on his wrist all night long." "Huh!" growled the skeptic in the corner; "why didn't she feel of his pulse?"—Buffalo Commercial.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 20 for 5c.

Should Women Smoke?

I have no earthly objection to women smoking; only, if they do smoke, they should smoke seriously. Most of them just fool a little with a cigarette. Now, that scarcely amounts to smoking at all. If they really mean it, let them take to cigars and pipes. I know a dignified old lady, a Polish countess—what is her name? Countess? Countess?—oh, well, Thingamojisky—it ends in 'isky,' anyhow—and I respect that woman. She genuinely smokes, and no mistake about it. There is no playing there. She looks on it as a sacred duty. She has a long pipe with a wooden stem and the bark on, and a fine big bowl—a regular man's pipe. When she was visiting me, she just loaded up and smoked, and loaded up and smoked, and loaded up and smoked again. She meant business. I know another lady who has a long Turkish pipe, and she, too, means business. If women are ever to be genuine smokers, that is the way they must go to work.—Mark Twain.

A Doctor's Advice Free!

About Tetterine. Dr. M. L. Fielder of Eclectic P. O., Elmore Co., Ala., says: "I know it to be a radical cure for tetter, salt rheum, eczema and all kindred diseases of the skin and scalp. I never prescribe anything else in all skin troubles." Send 50c. in stamps for a box of it, postpaid, to the manufacturer, J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga., if your druggist doesn't keep it.

Gentlemen Rankers' Disappearing.

"Gentleman rankers" are disappearing from the British army. In the fourteen years from 1885 to 1899 commissions were granted to 343 men from the ranks. The largest number was 41 in 1888. For the first four years they averaged over 30, for the next seven years about 20, in 1896 there were 16, the next year 9, and last year 14. The percentage of commissions given to "rankers" was four for the 14 years, but only 1.3 in 1897, and 1.9 in 1898. They are partly shut out by the difficulties put in their way, but many more seek military and "police" employment in the colonies.

Lost Sight

Restored and the eyes cured by using Findley's Eye Salve. No pain, sure cure or money back. 25c. box. All druggists, or by mail. J. P. HAYTER, Decatur, Texas.

Next to opium in power are certain kinds of grasses, notable among which is hemp which causes intoxication and anasthesia.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

From boats run by foot power to fire engines propelled by electricity is the trend of modern invention.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Not a single penny, halfponny or farthing has yet found its way back to the English mint.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—MRS. ALLIE DOUGLASS, Le Roy, Mich., Oct. 20, 1894.

SPIRIT IN A STRANGE LAND.

Natives Care for Grave of an English Officer Buried There.

The British consul at Hiogo recently heard how the grave of a British naval officer on the island of Hiroshima, in the Inland sea of Japan, was carefully kept in order by the peasants. The consul got a history of the lonely grave. Here are some extracts: "In the first year of Meiji (A. D. 1868) her Britannic majesty's ship Sylvia was proceeding through the Inland sea when an officer named Lake fell ill. He was landed at Hiroshima, while the Sylvia proceeded and cast anchor at Enoura bay to await his recovery. However, he died, and Captain St. John buried his remains in the grounds of the Temple of Ikwoji, above Enoura shrine, and set up a wooden cross. Years afterward, when this monument had almost decayed * * * the natives said: 'Truly, it would be too sad if the grave of our solitary guest from afar, who has become a spirit in a strange land, were suffered to pass out of all knowledge.' So Terawaki Kaemon, head of a village guild, set up a stone monument, the shore folk with one accord lending help. This was on the seventh day of the eleventh month of the fourth year of Meiji—that is 1871. Since then nearly thirty winters have passed, during which time the islanders have not neglected to take good care of the tomb. From the tenth to the sixteenth day of the seventh month, in particular, the natives clean and sweep the grave and offer up flowers and incense, mourning and consolation."—London Star.

"I GAVE little thought to my health," writes MRS. WM. V. BELL, 230 N. Walnut St., Canton, O., to Mrs. Pinkham. "until I found myself unable to attend to my household duties.

"I had had my days of not feeling well and my monthly suffering, and a good deal of backache, but I thought all women had these things and did not complain.

THOUGHTLESS WOMEN

"I had doctored for some time, but no medicine seemed to help me, and my physician thought it best for me to go to the hospital for local treatment. I had read and heard so much of your Vegetable Compound that I made up my mind to try it. I was troubled with falling of the womb, had sharp pains in ovaries, leucorrhœa and painful menses. I was so weak and dizzy that I would often have severe fainting spells. I took in all several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier and used the Sanative Wash, and am now in good health. I wish others to know of the wonderful good it has done me, and have many friends taking it now. Will always give your medicine the highest praise."

MRS. A. TOLLE, 1946 Hilton St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I was very thin and my friends thought I was in consumption. Had continual headaches, backache and falling of womb, and my eyes were affected. Every one noticed how poorly I looked and I was advised to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. One bottle relieved me, and after taking eight bottles am now a healthy woman; have gained in weight 95 pounds to 140 pounds, and everyone asks what makes me so stout."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

Subject: Small Annoyances—We Should Strive to Overcome the Troubles of Life—With the Help of God's Grace Petty Grievances Become Blessings.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—This sermon by Dr. Talmage deals with a subject which appeals to all classes and conditions of men. His text is Deuteronomy vii., 20, "The Lord thy God will send the hornet."

In my text the hornet flies out on its mission. It is a species of wasp, swift in its motion and violent in its sting. Its touch is torture to man or beast. We have all seen the cattle run bellowing under the cut of its lancet. In boyhood we used to stand cautiously looking at the globular nest hung from the tree branch, and while we were looking at the wonderful covering we were struck with something that sent us shrieking away. The hornet goes in swarms. It has captains over hundreds, and twenty of them alighting on one man will produce certain death.

My friends, when we are assaulted by great behemoths of trouble we become chivalric, and we assault them. We get on the high mettled steed of our courage, and we make a cavalry charge at them, and if God be with us we come out stronger and better than when we went in. But alas for these insectile annoyances of life, these foes too small to shoot, these things without any avoirdupois weight, the gnats and the midges and the flies and the wasps and the hornets! In other words, it is the small, stinging annoyances of our life which drive us out and use us up. In the best conditioned life for some grand and glorious purpose God has sent the hornet.

I remark, in the first place, that these small, stinging annoyances may come in the shape of a nervous organization. People who are prostrated under typhoid fevers or with broken bones get plenty of sympathy, but who pities anybody that is nervous? The doctors say and the family say and everybody says, "Oh, she's only a little nervous; that's all!" The sound of a heavy foot, the harsh clearing of a throat, a discord in music, a want of harmony between the shawl and the glove on the same person, a curt answer, a passing slight, the wind from the east, any one of ten thousand annoyances, opens the door for the hornet. The fact is that the vast majority of the people in this country are overworked, and their nerves are the first to give out. A great multitude are under the strain of Leyden, who, when he was told by his physician that if he did not stop working while he was in such poor physical health he would die, responded, "Doctor, whether I live or die, the wheel must keep going round." These sensitive persons of whom I speak have a bleeding sensitiveness. The flies love to light on anything raw; and these people are like the Canaanites spoken of in the text or in the context—they have a very thin covering and are vulnerable at all points. "And the Lord sent the hornet."

Again, the small insect annoyances may come to us in the shape of friends and acquaintances who are always saying disagreeable things. There are some people you cannot be with for half an hour but you feel cheered and comforted. Then there are other people you cannot be with for five minutes before you feel miserable. They do not mean to disturb you, but they sting you to the bone. They gather up all the yarn which the gossips spin and retail it. They gather up all the adverse criticisms about your person, about your business, about your home, about your church, and they make your ear the funnel into which they pour it. They laugh heartily when they tell you, as though it were a good joke, and you laugh, too—outside.

The small insect annoyances of life sometimes come in the shape of local physical trouble which does not amount to a positive prostration, but which bothers you when you want to feel the best. Perhaps it is a sick headache which has been the plague of your life, and you appoint some occasion of mirth or sociality or usefulness, and when the clock strikes the hour you cannot make your appearance. Perhaps the trouble is between the ear and the forehead in the shape of a neuralgic twinge. Nobody can see it or sympathize with it, but just at the time when you want your intellect clearest and your disposition brightest you feel a sharp, keen, disconcerting thrust. "The Lord sent the hornet."

Perhaps these small insect annoyances will come in the shape of a domestic irritation. The parlor and the kitchen do not always harmonize. To get good service and keep it is one of the great questions of the country. Sometimes it may be the arrogance and inconsiderateness of employers; but, whatever be the fact, we all admit there are these insect annoyances winging their way out from the culinary department. If the grace of God be not in the heart of the housekeeper, she cannot maintain her equilibrium. The men come home at night and hear the story of these annoyances and say, "Oh, these home troubles are very little things!" They are small, small as wasps, but they sting. Martha's nerves were all unstrung when she rushed in asking Christ to scold Mary, and there are tens of thousands of women who are dying, stung to death by these pestiferous domestic annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet."

These small insect disturbances may also come in the shape of business irritations. There are men here who went through the 24th of September, 1869, and the panics of 1873 and of 1893 without losing their balance who are every day unhorsed by little annoyances—a clerk's ill manners, or a blot of ink on a bill of lading, or the extravagance of a partner who overdraws his account or the underselling by a business rival, or the whispering of store confidences in the street, or the making of some little bad debt which was against your judgment, but you wanted to please somebody else.

It is not the panics that kill the merchants. Panics come only once in ten or twenty years. It is the constant din of these everyday annoyances which is sending so many of our best merchants into nervous dyspepsia and paralysis and the grave. When our national commerce fell flat on its face, these men stood up and felt almost defiant, but their life is going away now under the swarm of these pestiferous annoyances. "The Lord sent the hornet."

The naturalist tells us that a wasp sometimes has a family of 20,000 wasps, and it does seem as if every annoyance of your life brooded a million. By the help of God, to-day I want to show you the other side. The hornet is of no use? Oh, yes! The naturalist tells us they are very important in the world's economy. They kill spiders, and they clear the atmosphere. And I really believe God sends the annoyances of our life upon us to kill the spiders of the soul and to clear the atmosphere of our skies.

These annoyances are sent on us, I think, to wake us up from our lethargy. There is nothing that makes a man so lively as a nest of "yellow jackets," and I think that these annoyances are intended to persuade us of the fact that this is not a world for us to stop in. If we had a bed of everything that was attractive and soft and easy, what would we want of heaven? We think that the hollow tree sends the hornet, or we may think that the devil sends the hornet. I want to correct your opinion. "The Lord sent the hornet."

Then I think these annoyances come on us to cultivate our patience. In the gymnasium you find upright parallel bars with holes over each other for pegs to be put in. Then the gymnast take a peg in each hand, and he begins to climb, one inch at a time or two inches, and getting his strength cultivated, reaches after awhile the ceiling. And it seems to me that these annoyances in life are a moral gymnasium, each worriment a peg with which we are to climb higher and higher in Christian attainment. We all love to see patience, but it cannot be cultivated in fair weather. Patience is a child of the storm. If you had everything desirable and there was nothing more to get, what would you want with patience? The only time to cultivate it is when you are lied about and sick and half dead.

"Oh," you say, "if I only had the circumstances of some well to do man I would be patient too." You might as well say, "If it were not for this water, I would swim," or, "I could shoot this gun if it were not for the cartridge." When you stand chin deep in annoyances is the time for you to swim out toward the great headlands of Christian attainment, so as to "know Christ and the power of His resurrection and to have fellowship with His sufferings."

Nothing but the furnace will ever burn out of us the clinker and the slag. I have formed this theory in regard to small annoyances and vexations. It takes just so much trouble to fit us for usefulness and for heaven. The only question is whether we shall take it in the bulk or pulverized and granulated. Here is one man who takes it in the bulk. His back is broken or his eyesight put out, or some other awful calamity befalls him, while the vast majority of people take the thing piecemeal. Which way would you rather have it? Of course, in piecemeal. Better have five aching teeth than one broken jaw, better ten fly blisters than an amputation, better twenty squalls than one cyclone. There may be a difference of opinion as to allopathy and homœopathy, but in this manner of trouble I like homœopathic doses, small pellets of annoyance rather than some knockdown dose of calamity. Instead of the thunderbolt give us the hornet. If you have a bank, you would a great deal rather that fifty men would come in with checks less than $100 than to have two depositors come in the same day, each wanting his $10,000. In this latter case you cough and look down to the floor and you look up to the ceiling before you look into the safe. Now, my friends, would you not rather have these small drafts of annoyance on your bank of faith than some all staggering demand upon your endurance? But remember that little as well as great annoyances equally require you to trust in Christ for succor and for deliverance from impatience and irritability. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is staid on Thee."

I go into a sculptor's studio and see him shaping a statue. He has a chisel in one hand and a mallet in the other, and he gives a very gentle stroke—click, click, click! I say, "Why don't you strike harder?" "Oh," he replies, "that would shatter the statue. I can't do it that way. I must do it this way." So he works on, and after awhile the features come out, and everybody that enters the studio is charmed and fascinated. Well, God has your soul under process of development, and it is the little annoyances and vexations of life that are chiseling out your immortal nature. It is click, click, click! I wonder why some great providence does not come and with one stroke prepare you for heaven. Ah, no! God says that is not the way, and so He keeps on by strokes of little vexations until at last you shall be a glad spectacle for angels and for men.

You know that a large fortune may be spent in small change, and a vast amount of moral character may go away in small depletions. It is the little troubles of life that are having more effect upon you than great ones. A swarm of locusts will kill a grain-field sooner than the incursion of three or four cattle. You say, "Since I lost my child, since I lost my property, I have been a different man." But you do not recognize the architecture of little annoyances that are hewing, digging, cutting, shaping, splitting and interjoining your moral qualities. Rats may sink a ship. One lucifer match may send destruction through a block of storehouses. Catherine de' Medici got her death from smelling a poisonous rose. Columbus, by stopping and asking for a piece of bread and a drink of water at a Franciscan convent, was led to the discovery of a new world. And there is an intimate connection between trifles and immensities, between nothings and everythings.

Now, be careful to let none of those annoyances go through your soul unarraigned. Compel them to administer to your spiritual wealth. The scratch of a sixpenny nail sometimes produces lockjaw, and the clip of a most infinitesimal annoyance may damage you forever. Do not let any annoyance or perplexity come across your soul without its making you better.

A returned missionary told me that a company of adventurers rowing up the Ganges, were stung to death by flies that infest that region at certain seasons. The earth has been strewed with the carcasses of men slain by insect annoyances. The only way to get prepared for the great trouble of life is to conquer these small troubles. Wont would you say of a soldier who refused to load his gun or to go into the conflict because it was only a skirmish, saying: "I am not going to expend my ammunition on a skirmish. Wait until there comes a general engagement and then you will see how courageous I am and what battling I will do?" The general would say to such a man, "If you are not faithful in a skirmish, you would be nothing in a general engagement." And I have to tell you, O Christian men, if you cannot apply the principles of Christ's religion on a small scale you will never be able to apply them on a large scale. If I had my way with you, I would have you possess all possible worldly prosperity. I would have you each one a garden, a river flowing through it, geraniums and shrubs on the sides and the grass and flowers as beautiful as though the rainbow had fallen. I would have you a house, a splendid mansion, and the beds should be covered with upholstery dipped in the setting sun. I would have every hall in your house set with statues and statuettes, and then I would have the four quarters of the globe pour in all their luxuries on your table, and you should have forks of silver and knives of gold, inlaid with diamonds and amethysts. Then you should each one of you have the finest horses and your pick of the equipages of the world. Then I would have you live 150 years, and you should not have a pain or an ache until the last breath.

"Not each one of us?" you say. Yes, each one of you. "Not to your enemies?" Yes. The only difference I would make with them would be that I would put a little extra gilt on their walls and a little extra embroidery on their slippers. But, you say, "Why does not God give us all these things?" Ah! I bethink myself. He is wiser. It would make fools and sluggards of us if we had our way. No man puts his best picture in the portico or vestibule of his house. God meant this world to be only the vestibule of heaven, that great gallery of the universe toward which we are aspiring. We must not have it too good in this world or we would want no heaven.

Polycarp was cohdemned to be burned to death. The stake was planted. He was fastened to it. The fagots were placed around him, the fires kindled, but history tells us that the flames bent outward like the canvas of a ship in a stout breeze, so that the flames, instead of destroying Polycarp, were only a wall between him and his enemies. They had actually to destroy him with the poniard. The flames would not touch him. Well, my hearer, I want you to understand that by God's grace the flames of trial, instead of consuming your soul, are only going to be a wall of defense and a canopy of blessing. God is going to fulfill to you the blessings and the promises, as He did to Polycarp. "When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned." Now you do not understand, but you shall know hereafter. In heaven you will bless God even for the hornet.

The Religion of the Icelanders.

About 72,000 persons, which is about the entire population of Iceland, are members of the Lutheran Church.

For the horse, as for his master,
Ivory finds abundant scope;
Galls and scratches heal much faster,
When well cleansed with Ivory Soap.
Where 'tis used, the work is lighter,
Sleek and smooth the horses' coats,
Harness softer, carriage brighter,
And—a final charm—it floats.

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FITTED TO GOVERN.

Englishmen in Colonial Offices Advanced by Merit Only.

There is a marked feature of the fine body of Englishmen and foreigners generally in the work in Egypt. And it is one of especial interest to those who hope to see entrance to what, for want of a better name, may be called our colonial service based upon a system of appointment and advancement by merit alone. One of the most frequent arguments made by American advocates of partisan public service, when the benefits of the British civil service are advanced, is that while the service may be admitted excellent, entrance to it is by favor alone. Therefore, they say, positions are monopolized by the sons of the rich and great, by what the French call "sons of family." Nowhere have Englishmen better proved their fitness for governing than at Cairo, and nowhere have the sons of great men or the bearers of great names been so conspicuously absent. The majority of the men who have made the Egypt of today have at the same time made themselves. By this it is not meant that they have risen from the lowest ranks of society, what are generally known as self-made men. It is the good fortune or rather the legitimate result of the system and the rewards which it offers that the best class of Englishmen enter the government service. They must be men of good standing and good education. The most fitting example is furnished in Lord Cromer, whose very name is now synonymous with things Egyptian. It is equally difficult to write of Egypt without mentioning his name, and once it is mentioned, to withhold the fullest measure of admiration and praise for the record he has made. He began life as a younger and by no means wealthy member of the financial house of Baring. Family influence probably secured for him a nomination to be examined for the army, just as such nominations are given to young Americans. But it was his capability and excellent record which secured for Major Evelyn Baring, after the fall of Ismail Pasha, appointment as one of the members of the dual control established over Egypt by England and France. Except for an absence of three years (1880-1882) as financial member of the council of India, he has been in Cairo ever since. To write of what he has done is but to write a history of the occupation, for he has been its corner-stone. And today he is undoubtedly the greatest member of his family, where twenty years ago he was probably the most obscure.—Harper's Magazine.

Typhoid Rate and Pure Water.

In Vienna the typhoid rate of 12.5 deaths to 10,000 inhabitants fell to 1.1 after a pure water supply was obtained. In Dantzig the mortality fell from 10 per 10,000 to 1.5. In Munich, after the introduction of a good water supply and proper sewerage, the rate fell from 21 per 10,000 to 6.3, and in Boston from 17.4 to 5.6.

There is evidently everything in a name. Phil Graves is an undertaker in an Ohio village.

Ayer's Pills

Sick headache. Food doesn't digest well, appetite poor, bowels constipated, tongue coated. It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, easy and safe. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness. 25c. All Druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers**
50 cts. of Druggists, or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

A Gentle Hint.

A singular custom prevails among the Tartars or Kurds. If a man loses his cattle or other property he pours a little brown sugar into a piece of colored cloth, ties it up and carries one such parcel to each of his friends and acquaintances. In return he is presented, according to circumstances, with a cow or sheep or a sum of money.

The French electric wagon Jeantaud recently made a trip of 85 miles in seven and one-quarter hours without recharging the battery.

The Tyrol has two octogenarian poets, Adolph Pichler and Hermann Rollett.

What Do You Want?

Fancy Chairs, 75c to $90.

Gang Plow, $40.25.

Watches, 69c to $75.

There is nothing that money can buy that we do not sell, except locomotives, boats and live animals. We can save you money on everything you buy at all seasons of the year. Our general Catalogue contains 304 pages, has 10,000 illustrations, and quotes wholesale prices to consumers on over 100000 different articles.

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Makes millions think.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES
THE GENUINE have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.
Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe.
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Cures Coughs and Colds. Prevents Consumption. All Druggists. 25c.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

B N U 43.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Oct. 19

NEW !

New Shoes for Men.
New Shoes for Ladies.
New Shoes for Children.
New Shoes for Babies.

Just Received

A Full Stock of Notions.
Latest Styles of Neckwear.
Great Piles of New Dress Goods.
Underwear from 5c. to 50c.

CALL AND EXAMINE..

While Bright and New - -

F. A. CARSON

POTTERS MILLS.

Cold Weather

Readily brings one to the realization that we are close to that period of the year when there must be a marked change in wearing apparel in order to be comfortable. When that thought strikes you, let us assist you when you want to select Fall and Winter

Dress Goods, Underclothing, Boots, Shoes,

Or anything in the line required. Our stock is never a back number, but always the latest on the market. Come and look at our lines. They never were broader and better.

Wolf & Crawford.

Foster's Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from the 13th to 17th and 19 to 23, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 23, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 27, eastern states 28.

Warm waves will cross the west of Rockies country about 23, great central valleys 25, eastern states 27. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 26, eastern states 30.

Temperature of the week ending October 30 will average below normal east of the Rockies and about west. Precipitation will be above normal east of the Rockies and below west.

The weather event of the month will occur during the last ten days and will include a warm wave followed by a severe cold wave. Within a day or two of 26 the warm wave will reach meridian 90, and within a day or two of 30 the coldest part of the cold wave will reach meridian 90.

Erected His Own Tombstone.

Robert Shafer, of Maple Hill, Lycoming county, Friday completed the erection for himself of a tombstone, which is located in Stone Church cemetery. Mr. Shafer is 72 years old and quite healthy, but he wanted to see his own tombstone before he died.

Large Barn Burned.

The large barn on D. K. Ramey's farm, half a mile east of Blair Furnace, says the Altoona Tribune, was burned early Tuesday night, with all its contents, including four horses, twelve hogs, farming implements and summer's crops. Supposed set on fire.

Patronize the Concert.

The Fry Concert Company in Grange Arcadia on next Thursday evening, should play to a crowded house. The company is a good one, and the proceeds are for the school library fund. Admission 25 cents. Buy a ticket if you go or not, from the scholars.

A WORTHY PROJECT.

A Concert for the Benefit of a School Library Fund.

Prof. B. M. Wagenseller, the efficient principal of our schools, realizing that the scholars in his department and in those of the other grades would be greatly benefitted did they have access to a library however small, will make an effort to provide the schools with one. The school board not having available funds at hand can give little material aid in the project, and Prof. Wagenseller will endeavor to raise the necessary funds by providing some first-class entertainment which would be liberally patronized by the public. At present he is negotiating with the Fry Concert Company for one night in Centre Hall, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the library fund. This move should receive the heartiest co-operation of every one in the community. A library for the schools would be a great benefit to scholars for reference and a means of providing sound and healthful literature for the youthful mind.

The Fry Concert Company will be in Grange Arcadia on Thursday evening, October 26. The company is strongly recommended and has received many flattering endorsements. Tickets can be secured from scholars and at stores in the town.

Compulsory Attendance.

The law of compulsory attendance of children at public schools as now amended obliges all between the ages of eight and thirteen to attend school at least 70 per centum of the time in which the school is open, such attendance to begin at the opening of the term. It also applies to all children between thirteen and sixteen who have not steady employment. All children therefore who come within these provisions must attend school at least fourteen days of every month of the term. A parent or guardian who violates this law by not sending the child to school is liable to a fine of two dollars for the first offence and five dollars for each subsequent one.

The Official Ballot.

Eight columns will be printed on the official ballot to be voted at the next month's election as follows: Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, People's, Socialist Labor, Union Reform, Bryan Anti-Trust and a blank for the accommodation of persons who may want to vote for persons not on any of the party tickets. The Democratic and Bryan Anti-Trust tickets are identical, and the Socialist Labor will not be known until the Dauphin county Court has decided whether the Philadelphia or Pittsburg faction shall have the place.

Prize Pumpkins.

The prize pumpkin contest inaugurated by Montgomery & Co., the popular tailors and clothiers of Bellefonte, terminated on Saturday when the judges rendered their decision in awarding the first prize, a $10 suit of clothes to Joseph Baird, of Milesburg. H. C. Woodring, Port Matilda, carried off second honors, a $5 suit. The prize pumpkins weighed 66½ and 64½ pounds respectively. There were fifteen entries and the other contestants were each awarded a handsome egg carrier.

Took a Hunt.

Early Monday morning, Alf. Krape, Tom Wilson, W. O. Rearick and Charley Arney, drove across to the mountains near Beech Creek for a couple days' hunt. The boys came home Tuesday evening and bagged two wild turkeys, two grey squirrels, a pheasant and a partridge. The turkeys weighed 15 and 11 pounds. Game is said to be very plenty in the Bald Eagle mountains.

Reformed Classis

A special session of the Susquehanna Reformed Classis was held in the Reformed church at Centre Hall last Friday. There were about ten ministers with their delegates present. The session transacted important business among which was the dismissal of Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, who leaves Nov. 1 to take charge of his new pastorate at Millersburg, Pa.

Dropped Dead.

On Thursday morning of last week Mr. Jacob Miller, who lives on the J. H. Orvis farm in Curtin township, dropped over dead. He was aged 65 years, and leaves a wife, one son and several daughters. The funeral services were held on Sunday.

Death at Madisonburg.

Mrs. Simon Hazel, an estimable lady of Madisonburg, died last week. A husband and sons, are left to mourn her loss. The sons are, John of Chicago; George, of Elmira; J. W. of Spring Mills, and Ira, of Madisonburg.

Died in Altoona.

Mrs. Monroe, wife of Presiding Elder D. S. Monroe, of Altoona, died Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. Funeral services last evening at Altoona. Interment in Baltimore this morning.

Went Back to Work.

The strike in the evaparator plant last week has been declared off, and the boys and girls went back to work again. They succeeded in securing a a part concession to their demands.

Petition for Postmaster's Retention.

The friends of W. S. Miller, the Rebersburg postmaster, who was arrested by the United States authorities for tampering with the mails, and who is now under $500 bond for trial at the March term of court, at Scranton, are circulating a petition to be sent to the Postmaster General asking for his retention in office until he is convicted of the charges against him or cleared at his trial. The petition is being signed almost unanimously by the patrons of the office at Rebersburg, who are a unit in asserting that the proceedings against him were instigated through petty jealousy and political animosity.

An Aged Lady.

At Mt. Carmel, Pa., living with one of her sons, is the widow of Henry B. Mussina, formerly of Aaronsburg, now 90 years of age. The Mussina family was well known 30 years ago, in the east end of our county. There were four sons and two daughters. The oldest of the sons was Lyons Mussina, a prominent citizen and banker of Lock Haven. The other sons are in the mercantile business in other places. Druggist Heiser, of Lewisburg, is a grandson, and on Sunday last he and his family drove to Mt. Carmel to pay grand-mother Mussina a visit.

Death of Mrs. Adam Rote.

Mrs. Matilda, wife of Adam Rote, died last Friday morning about six o'clock, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Reuben Boyer, at Colyer. Mrs. Rote had been ill for over seven months with a dropsical complaint, and suffered greatly. With her husband she made her home with her only child. She was aged 76 years, 5 months and 5 days. The funeral took place on Monday morning. The remains were brought to Centre Hall and taken by train to Laurelton, Union county, where interment was made in Lincoln church cemetery.

Leg Crushed by a Log.

On Saturday John Smith, a teamster living at Colyer, was hauling logs from the Alexander timber tract west of the farm of Postmaster Boal. He was putting the last log on his wagon when it rolled off and struck his right leg, breaking the leg near the ankle and otherwise injuring him. He was taken to his home at Colyer and Dr. Park summoned, who set the injured member.

Last Story of the Season.

The snake story season closes with the following: Last week Craig Crossmire, of Milesburg, was walling up a cellar for George McLinsic, at what is known as Summit Hill, and while going to his work he passed a place along the road where William Eminheizer and James Watson had taken sixty-five snakes out of eggs and piled them out on the road in a heap. They were taken from under an old pine log which was lying along the side of the road.

Lecture Tuesday Evening.

Next Tuesday evening, Rev. G. D. Pennepacker, D. D., of Williamsport, will deliver an address in the Centre Hall Methodist church, on the subject, "Hang on." Admission 10 cents. The address will be delivered in the interests of the Epworth League of the church. Dr. Pennepacker is an entertaining speaker and the subject is one that will be intensely interesting.

Child Fatally Burned.

A three-year-old child of Benjamin Holsworth, of near Munson, this county, caught fire from a rubbish fire in the yard of the Holsworth home on Friday afternoon and was so badly burned that death followed Friday night. The little one had been playing around the fire in the manner of children and got too close, the flames catching its clothes and enveloping it before assistance arrived.

No Short Barrels.

Remember in making your shipments of apples this year that the barrel must be of legal dimensions or be marked "short barrel" under penalty of $5 for every small barrel used. The prescribed size is: Head diameter, 17½ inches; length of stave 27½ inches; bulge not less than 64 inches outside measure.

Will Quit Farming.

W. A. Kerr, Potter township's prominent citizen, recently purchased the homestead and store stand of the late Michael Strohm at Centre Hill. He will take possession next spring when he will quit farming and embark in the mercantile business at this old stand.

A Church Sociable.

A sociable was held in the M. E. church last Friday evening which was well attended. Refreshments were served, excellent music rendered and a general good time was had. The members of this congregation are making splendid efforts to further church work.

Died in Altoona.

Daniel Bollinger, who was born at Millheim, this county, October 18th, 1818, died at the home of his son, in Altoona, on Monday. For many years he was foreman of the railroad tinning department in the shops there.

COAL DISCOVERED.

Farmers Find Coal While Digging for Water.

Considerable excitement has been occasioned in the Bald Eagle valley by the discovery of coal within a half mile of Unionville. The discovery was made in the past few days by two farmers, W. H. Potter and Reuben Comley. The men were digging wells when they struck the vein of coal at a depth of ten feet. The outcropping vein is but ten inches thick, underneath which is a five-foot vein of high grade fire clay. Below this lies the main coal vein. The full thickness of this has not been properly tested. The coal is of the best quality of bituminous found in the Clearfield regions. The land owners will at once seek to develop the discovery.

In addition to the above an oil and gas excitement has been created by the discovery of very good signs of the former in Rush township. So substantial are the evidences of both oil and gas that John D. Long, of Philipsburg has organized a company with a capital of $5,000 for the purpose of thoroughly prospecting the locality. Already three thousand acres of land have been placed under lease and the company is still leasing every foot it can obtain.

A Good First-Class Scrap.

The couple hundred spectators witnessing the foot ball game at State College on Friday between that team and the Washington and Jefferson team, witnessed a good old time scrap between the teams. Rough playing was the feature from the start and the game had only progressed a few minutes when a W. and J. man was accused of some foul work on a State man. There was a rush of players and spectators towards the play, and it was biff! biff! biff! for a while. The game could not be continued on account of the riot. Neither team scored. The scrap was witnessed by quite a number from Centre Hall.

Shower of Stars Coming.

On the night of the 14th of next month there will pour from the heavens the most remarkable and spectacular stream of shooting stars ever predicted by astronomers. In Washington the scientists of the United States naval observatory are making elaborate preparations for observing the coming appearance of the Leonids, while throughout the colleges, universities and astronomical observatories of the United States and of the world thousands of men trained to a knowledge of the stars are awaiting with eager interest an opportunity to observe the grandest of celestial phenomena.

Not Right.

A poor man buys a horse from a stranger, which turns out to have been stolen. The rightful owner comes along, proves the property and takes the animal. The poor man has no recourse. Again: A rich man buys a note off hand from a stranger. It turns out that the note was obtained by fraud. The man who made the note comes along and is compelled to pay the note on the grounds that it is in the hands of an innocent purchaser. Why is this different? Was not the man who bought the horse an innocent purchaser, too?

New Stylish Goods.

Mrs. M. C. Ishler, milliner and dressmaker, at Tusseyville, has received from New York and Philadelphia, a full line of millinery goods of the latest styles in ladies' hats and bonnets, also childrens' headwear, and the latest novelty in trimmings for Fall and winter. The new stock will be ready for inspection Friday and Saturday, October 20th and 21st. The ladies are cordially invited to call and inspect the new styles. oct12-2t

Will Build.

Alfred Krape broke ground last week for a new dwelling which he proposes to occupy on the lot he recently purchased from Miss Emily Alexander, opposite Grange Arcadia. He wants a home of his own and will get it finished as soon as possible. Close to his new dwelling, Ed. Foreman is getting a lot of building material on hand for a dwelling he proposes building. Centre Hall has at least two additional houses to be erected during the next year.

Fears a Rebersburg Child was Bitten.

Beginning of last week Mrs. R. Z. Salem went to Rebersburg to visit the family of her son, Rev. H. C. Salem. During the recent visit of the Reverend and his family to Selinsgrove, recently it is feared that his child might have been bitten by Dr. Potteiger's dog, as the two families live in adjoining houses, and the child had frequently been at Potteiger's and has been known to play with the dog, Mrs. Salem's anxiety in the matter caused her to make the trip to Rebersburg.

The Selinsgrove Dog Was Mad.

Selinsgrove Tribune: Frank H. Smith who was in New York has returned from the Pasteur institute, reports that the patients taken from this place are all receiving treatment and are doing finely. The dog which did the biting, died in a spasm at the hospital on Monday, 9. We are pleased to be able to state that after a two weeks' treatment they will be allowed to come home.

We Want You To Know That We are Headquarters in Underwear.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests we start at 12c, 17c, 19c, 24c, and end with one that looks like silk at 48c.
Ladies' Union Suits, 48c.

Ladies' Wool Underwear, Scarlet. 85c, worth $1.09.
Natural, 68c, worth 75.
White, 75c, worth 85c.

Men's Cotton Underwear we start at 35c per suit of 2 pieces; then 48c, 70c.
Jersey Ribbed or the Fleece-lined at 75c, and an extra good Fleece-lined at 95c.
Men's Wool Underwear, Camels Hair, $1.90. Scarlet, $1.75 and $1.90. Asst. Dark Colors, $1.45. Wool Fleece-lined, $1.90.

Children's Underwear we start at 5c. each, and can show you a big line in Cotton and Wool.

Think of us when you want Underwear. We can save you money and show you a large assortment.

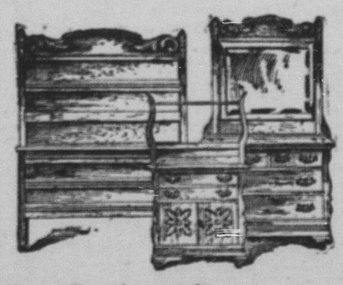
S. M. SWARTZ,

TUSSEYVILLE, - - PA.

Twenty Chamber Suits.....

Must be Sold...

To make room for Fall trade.



For Cash and Easy Payments.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

9-30 Spring Mills.

Lecture on Japan.

Miss R. L. Irving will deliver a lecture on Japan, and Mission Work in Japan, in the Reformed church of this place, on next Sabbath evening. All invited. Admittance free.

Why Pay

...30, 40 or 50 dollars for a Sewing Machine when $19.50 buys as good a machine as can be put together—two guarantees, the manufacturer's and ours.

Another new lot of Dress Goods—very newest styles.

Have you seen the style in Skirts. Electric Blues, Old Rose, Cherry and Blacks, at one third less than regular prices.

Fall and Winter weight Underwear. All the sizes in Misses and Children's Ferris Waists.

Garman's Store.

Bellefonte, - - Pa.

Full and Complete Line of Fall and Winter Goods.

Come and see them.

H. F. Rossman,

SPRING MILLS.

Our Fall Campaign

Has Opened and we are now prepared to show our Patrons the most superb stock of

Fall Dress Goods, Suits, Overcoats and Furnishings

That were ever produced in any store in the valley. Our prices are right. We want you to call and see our stock, which has been selected to fill the wants of our trade.

All Kinds of Coal.

All kinds of Screened Coal always on hand at lowest prices.

G. H. LONG,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

COMING !

..Car Load..

—OF—

Chamber Suits

—AND—

Side Boards

From the Luce Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

We are selling off Suits in stock at very low prices to make room for Fall Goods. - - -

W. R. Brachbill,

BELLEFONTE, - - - - - - PA.